MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

VOLUME XXXV....NO. 38. BOSTON. SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 1806.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT "PLOUGHMAN BUILDING,"
No. 52 Milk Street, (cor. Devonshire St.,)
[Opposite the New Post Office,]
BOSTON.

GEO. NOYES, Proprietor and Publisher

TERMS—$4.50 per annum in advance. $5.00 if not paid in advance. Single copies Six Cents.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large, and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square, of eight lines, one insertion, $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents
☞ A liberal discount made on large orders.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not.

2. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

☞ Postage on the PLOUGHMAN is 20 cents a year within the United States.

Editorial.

THE HAYING.

The haying is about to begin. In some cases indeed, it has begun already. We have seen many small lots cut and cocked, but it ought to be begun in earnest before the end of the month. We need hardly allude to the importance of a full set of good farming implements. It is no saving to do by hand labor what can be done as well by horse power. The horse rake was an immense saving over the old method, a saving in time and muscle, multiplying man power eight or ten times. Therefore, no farmer that owns a horse has a right to rake his hay by hand and let his horse stand in the stable or run in the pasture. And no farmer that cuts hay sufficient for twenty head of cattle and a horse, can afford to be without one of the improved rakes mounted upon wheels; it is a great labor-saving machine and should be in the hands of every practical farmer.

Now as hay is the principal crop raised in New England, every farmer should be well armed with such farm implements as have been invented, and still greater inducements should be given that greater improvements may be made. It is well known that a farmer cannot afford, at the present prices of poor labor, to harvest his hay crop with manual labor alone; hence horse power must come in.

Every hour saved from hard and wearing hand labor can be devoted to improvements that will be of permanent value and add amazingly to the beauty, attractiveness, and hence to the money value of the place. We don't believe in saving time to spend in *idleness*. We want to *make labor* more effective, more productive and profitable.

PLOUGHING IN CLOVER.

We have alluded to the practice of ploughing in clover as a means of fertilizing land There are some sections of New England where it would undoubtedly pay. Even on the light and sandy soils of the Cape and on Nantucket it is thought by some to be an economical mode. A farmer from the West who visited the island felt sure it would be a paying investment.

Some six years ago, said he, there came a man from the Eastern States to Illinois and located on a tract of barren land, for which he paid five dollars per acre. Having exhausted his means in purchase of the land, he commenced work for his neighbors, and as soon as he had earned enough to purchase seed, he had the land ploughed and sown with mammoth clover. This crop in due time he plougned under, and then, put in barley, which at maturity he cut as high as possible, turning under the stubble, and threshing out the grain, which he sold for enough to pay the expense of seed and ploughing, leaving a surplus equivalent to one dollar and a quarter per day for each day's work which he himself had done on the land. This process he repeated, and at the end of five years the land was in a condition to raise one hundred bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops in proportion. He is now offered two hundred dollars per acre, which he refuses. Now, said he, I have passed over hundreds of acres of your commons, which I consider better land to begin this process upon than the land of which I have been speaking.

Why will not some of the readers of the *Ploughman* give it a fair trial and report progress, stating the time or stage of growth when it was turned in, and the results upon the fertility of the land. It would be of general interest.

PLOUGHING.

It is not too late to plough up sod land to be used either for the swede or ruta baga crops or for Hungarian grass. It is important to do good work. There is a great difference in the quality of ploughing. It ought to be kept in mind all the time that the first object in ploughing is to pulverize the soil, and make a deep, mellow seed-bed, capable of absorbing from the atmosphere those gases necessary for the growth and life of plants. The absorbing power of the soil is better understood than formerly, and the power depends very much on the fineness of the particles. It is well known that if water, adulterated with barn manure, be strained through fine clay, it becomes partially pure; if loam be used, it is less so; if filtered through gravel or sand, the change is hardly perceptible; proving that the water diminishes in purity in proportion to the porosity of the soil—sand a poor absorbent. Hence, if we wish our soils to retain the manure we put upon them, and absorb from the atmosphere the rains and dews, it is all-important that we well pulverize our soils and make them porous. Clay is said to have more absorbing power than sand, not because of the affinity that exists between clay and ammonia, but because the particles of dry clay are exceedingly fine, and the ammonia is retained by them. Although pulverization is not a complete substitute for manure, yet it materially aids the young rootlets in making their researches, and hastening the crop.

One object, then, in ploughing, is to turn the sod or stubble so that the air and rains may penetrate the soil and deposit their fertilizing influences. In ploughing sod grounds, two opinions seem to prevail. The first, that the furrow-slice should be cut and laid independent by itself, and the whole field thus ploughed should present a smooth, flat surface. Doubtless this method is preferable, if we intend to stock the field down to grass, either with or without small grain, as it then becomes an easy matter, with a cultivating harrow, to make a level, smooth field, fit for the mowing-machine the next season. But in case the field is to be cultivated in some hoed crop, we prefer that the furrows should be somewhat shaken up, and lap a little upon each other, and their relations to a certain extent disturbed.

It will be found that the sod thus broken by the plough will much more readily yield to the harrow than the field that presents the smooth and even surface; and if it contains a large amount of clay, it soon becomes dry and hard, through the influence of solar heat, and is not easily pulverized.

In turning up sod land to be cultivated or sown to Hungarian, we want to have a good depth of loam left on the surface to furnish a mellow seed bed. It facilitates all the after work upon it, and if it is not quite rich enough, put on the fertilizers. We would therefore plough deep, and manure the more highly.

MORE ABOUT POULTRY BREEDING

Our articles on poultry breeding have been so well received by some of the readers of the *Ploughman* that we will continue them from time to time as matters of interest come before us.

We have no desire to give any one branch of rural industry its undue importance and prominence in our columns, and therefore do not wish to devote too much space to the poultry department; but as the interest of poultry breeding is very generally diffused among us, and its importance is gradually yet steadily increasing, it is surely entitled to a fair discussion. At this season of the year occurs the critical period of chickens' lives. Too much heat, impure water, vermin, and early fledging, are all destructive to chicken life, and there is nothing so vexatious to the fancier as an excessive mortality among his flocks, from some of these causes which might have been averted if it had been anticipated.

For instance a well known breeder has early in the present season, a brood of very superior Partridge Cochins come out, and thinking that no better possible coop could be given them than a capacious hot-bed which he had idle, he placed them in it; for twenty-four hours they were pictures of health, vivacity and vigor. A warm day came, as it often will in March, the sun shone brightly into the hot-bed, and in three hours all but two of the chickens were dead. Too much heat is as surely fatal as too severe cold. Wherever chickens, and in fact mature fowls are kept, abundant shade should be provided. If there is none from convenient foliage of trees and shrubs, shade and shelter boards may be propped up here and there for protection from the rays of the sun.

We noticed in the yards of Mr. Williams at Taunton little covered sheds open on all sides and about two feet in hight; these sheds were placed there for shade, and Mr. Ellis, the foreman of Mr. William's poultry establishment, assured us that they were frequented by the birds both in sunshiny and in stormy weather more than would be thought likely. In fact he said the sheds were resorted to more than the houses.

Next to extremes of heat and cold in destructiveness, if not equally potent, are the attacks of lice. As soon as a hen leaves the nest with a brood of chickens she should be thoroughly anointed with fresh lard on the sides of her body beneath her wings; this disposes of the matured lice on her for the time being, but a new swarm of vermin will hatch out on her within a few days and unless these are similarly treated they will soon cluster upon the chickens and cause their death. The mortality among young chickens by lice is actually astonishing. At first we notice the wings of the chick begin to droop; it stands listlessly around, feeding sparingly, apparantly dosing. In twenty-four hours or less time it is helpless if not dead, and an examination of its head discovers the presence of myriads of vermin and their eggs. If at the first symptoms of the presence of lice application is made of fresh lard to the head of the chicken, it is possible to save it, but after the chick is much reduced it is a hopeless case.

The greatest care should be exercised to prevent the introduction and spread of these pests, and the nests and boxes and coops and every other harbor and lurking-place should be whitewashed often and thoroughly.

Impure water is another source of disease, and, in our opinion, most of the cases of chicken cholera, diarrhœa and gapes may be directly traced to this cause.

An abundant supply of pure water should always be accessible and it should be kept as cold as practicable; warmish water being favorable for the production of various parasites, notably the gape-worm as it is called.

Another destructive agent is found in early and quick fledging. When chickens are putting on their large feathers the drain on their system is such that unless they have an abundance of proper food the death ratio is great. The secretions for the growth of the feathers and quills rob the other parts of the system of their due aliment, and so well established is this fact, that in some breeds the fledging period is regarded by the fanciers as the most critical time in the bird's life.

It is requisite that the young fledglings should have by them a supply of ground bone, or bone meal, and their drinking water should be medicated with sulphate of iron at the rate of say, a piece half the size of a filbert, dissolved in a gallon of water.

This medicated water we give all our chickens, and in fact fowls, and the effect is most beneficial. The iron gives them a vigor and brightness very noticeable, and it promotes appetite and assists digestion.

Since our last article in the *Ploughman*, June 3d, we have had time to visit but two poultry establishments, one at Waltham, owned by Mr. William E. Shedd, and the other at Peabody, owned by the postmaster of that town, Mr. W. M. Ward. At Mr. Shedd's we found a very fine collection of the various varieties of the Hamburgs, Black, Gold Spangled, Silver Spangled, Gold Penciled, etc. We were shown a male bird that has taken *over thirty first premiums* in this country, besides the first premiums in some of the greatest shows in England.

From this, some idea of the quality of Mr. Shedd's stock may be had. This gentleman is also a breeder of White Fantail Pigeons, and has a good collection of first class birds.

At Mr. Ward's yards we found a good collection of Light Brahmas, this breed being his specialty. Among his birds we found quite a number of first premium takers, and his whole stock was looking well and vigorous.

Poultry raising in the confines of a thickly inhabited village is a different thing from that on a roomy farm, and the fact that Mr. Ward had some quite large chickens, each approaching three pounds in weight, speaks well for his skill and attention to the laws of breeding.

Questions & Answers.

MULCHING FRUIT TREES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Can any possible harm come to pear trees from mulching with pine saw dust? Please answer through the *Ploughman*, and oblige
A CONSTANT READER.

Holbrook, June 5th, 1876.

We do not think any harm would come from mulching with pine or any other saw dust, yet there are many substances that we should consider better. We should much prefer to use forest leaves, straw or chip dirt, either of which on their decay would add to the fertility of the land.

The objects of mulching do not appear to be generally understood, or appreciated. Its uses are two-fold, to keep the surface of the earth moist by preventing evaporation and to keep it in an open friable condition as we always find it in a forest with its natural mulching of leaves. It keeps the earth cooler in summer and warmer in winter. In one season it shades the soil from the burning rays of the sun, and in the other it protects it partially from the deep frosts. Almost any material that effects these objects will do. Stones even, chips, boards, branches of evergreens, tan, weeds, coarse manure, hay, especially salt hay, leaves, or mellow earth. This last must be kept stirred occasionally to admit the air. Whenever the earth is cooler than the atmosphere above it, the air deposits its moisture in it, and besides the presence of air among the particles of the soil makes it a worse conductor of heat, than when it is hard and closely compacted. A good mulching under growing fruit trees, by keeping the soil under it mellow and porous thus attracts moisture so essential to growth. Grass growing under trees is not a mulch, for though it shades the soil, it robs it of its moisture at the expense of the trees. Mulching newly planted trees is highly important, but a winter mulch must not be put up around the trunks of trees. Let it be spread thickly under the branches a little distance from the trunks, so as not to harbor mice to knaw the bark.

Mulching is too generally neglected, especially in young orchards. We think it ought never to be omitted. It is the next best thing to constant cultivation and if a man will not take pains to cultivate he certainly ought to mulch with something which will help maintain fertility, which pine sawdust will not so well as some other substances.—[ED.

THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Enclosed you will please find specimens of insects found on my potato vines. Is the larger one a Colorado potato beetle? Please give a full description in the next issue of the *Ploughman*, and oblige C. N. W.

Sutton, May 10, 1876.

The insects were duly received and are unmistakably the genuine Colorado beetle. We hear of its presence in most parts of New England, and by another year, if not this, it will prove very destructive, as it multiplies with surprising rapidity. You will find an account of its origin and its steady progress eastward on page 36 of Thomas's Old Farmer's Almanac for this year, 1876. As each female may deposit more than a thousand eggs in a season, it does not take long to overrun a country. Every farmer ought to be vigilant and either pick by hand and destroy the fellows, or use Paris green or powdered hellebore. We have seen millions of these beetles on a potato patch at the West, and on the wild potato of the Rocky mountains.—[ED.

THREE-LINED LEAF-BEETLE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Enclosed you will find some bugs which I have taken from my potato vines. Are they the "Colorado potato beetle?" Also some eggs from some insects. Are they from the same bug? Please answer through the *Ploughman* and oblige J. F. P.

Framingham, June 9th, 1876.

No. They are the Three-lined Leaf-beetle, the *Crioceris trilineata*. The Colorado beetle is ten lined, the Doryphora decemlineata, and is of about the same length, but as broad, in fact nearly round, and thick like a half globe or sphere. This Three lined beetle has been known a long time among us and is no new comer. If you hold him between the fingers he makes a creaking sound like the Capricorn-beetles. It appears early in June on the leaves of the potato vine, just after coming out of the ground where it passes the winter in the pupa state. It eats the leaves of the potato, gnawing large and irregular holes through them. In a few days it begins to lay oblong oval golden yellow eggs, glued to the leaves, in parcels of six to ten and the grubs are hatched from them in about a fortnight. These are of a dirty yellowish or ashen white color, rather short, somewhat cylindrical, but thickest in the middle, have six legs, in pairs beneath the first three rings. After eating heartily on the potato leaves they cover themselves with their own filth. This filth falls on their back till the whole back becomes covered with it. To add to the disgusting spectacle, when eating, this dirty fellow moves backward, never devouring the portion of clean leaf that lies just before it but that under and behind it. Altogether, it is an uninteresting grub, and has been charged falsely of causing the potato rot. [illegible] will let him go.—[ED.

TO MAKE VINEGAR.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Will some of the readers of the *Ploughman* tell me how to make vinegar from waste fruit?

If you have "cider that won't turn to vinegar," you can probably do it by the following plan: Fill a barrel, tub or box with clean shavings or small twigs of any sweet wood, like maple, birch, beach, &c., and wet them with vinegar if you have any, or with cider, or even warm water. This barrel must be full of holes, sides and bottom, and set over a larger vessel to catch the drip as it leaches through. Put the cider which you wish to turn into vinegar into a pail set on the top of the barrel over the shavings, and make a siphon of rags or cotton lamp wicking or a strip of old cotton yarn to convey the cider over the top of the pail down into the shavings or leach. The siphons or conductors ought to be made long enough to reach from the bottom of the pail or pan up over the edge and down an inch or two below the bottom of the pail or pan. The cider gradually trickling down these conductors into the leach or filter is exposed to the atmosphere, and that is what is wanted to turn it to vinegar; If one leaching is not enough try it over again. It will not fail.

Perhaps some reader of the *Ploughman* may suggest a better plan, and if so, let us have it. The rule is in these cases, do good and communicate.—[ED.

PUMPKINS AND SQUASHES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

If squashes and pumpkins are grown together will they hybridize or *mix*?

SUBSCRIBER.

Bolton, Mass., May 31, 1876.

The rule is that only one species of the same family of plants should be cultivated in the same near neighborhood on account of the tendency of plants in the same family to mix. The line of distinction between pumpkins and squashes is not always very clearly defined, owing, probably, to some former mixture of seed that cannot, in many cases, be traced or explained. There is scarcely any class of plants where the line of demarcation is so indefinite as in pumpkins and squashes, and it often puzzles even a botanist to tell us "which is which," and a botanist ought to "know what is what," better than most other men. Now when there is so much confusion of names and characteristics it is difficult to say positively whether any two particular species would be likely to mix or not. Both are known as the *cucurbita* genus, a peculiar group of plants originating probably in the tropical or sub-tropical parts of the western coast of America, and extensively cultivated from Chili to California, and in the West Indies from whence enormous specimens are often brought to this country.

The genuine mammoth pumpkin, the *cucurbita maxima*, may be taken as the type of the group, and that is often called the Valparaiso squash. The common New England field pumpkin, bell-shaped and crook-necked winter squashes, the early Canada winter squash, the custard squash and various other varieties all belong in the same group, known as the *cucurbita pepo* of Linnæus. This *pepo* group may readily be distinguished from the mammoth or Valparaiso group by the following characters: The leaves are rough, and more or less deeply and acutely five-lobed. The fruit has only three double rows of seeds and the stile drops off with the blossom. The fruit stem is long and elevated or enlarged next to the fruit, where it spreads out into five claw-like projections and is five angled and deeply five furrowed. The fruit is eaten only when fully ripe, and may often be kept through the winter.

is common field pumpkin of our farms, formerly the source of our pumpkin pies and pumpkin sauce till the winter crook-neck and fall marrow squashes crowded it out, resembles the mammoth pumpkin or Valparaiso or Chili squash as it is sometimes called, but its longitudinal often exceeds its transverse diameter, and its color is of a deeper orange or yellow, while the furrows on its surface are not so deep or broad, and its rind is thicker and in some varieties quite hard. Its flesh is coarse, of a deep orange yellow color and a strong odor.

The New England "crook-neck squash" as it is commonly but incorrectly called, is a kind of pumpkin that has preserved its identity ever since 1686, and perhaps it dates very much farther back. It has the form and the color of the Cashaw pumpkin, that belongs to the Valparaiso group, to all of which the word squash is a misnomer, but is easily distinguished from it, (the Cashaw pumpkin) by the want of the persistent stile and by its furrowed fruit stem.

The plants belonging to this second group, that is the common field pumpkin, the crook-neck, the Canada squash, the custard squash or pumpkin, etc., etc., probably originated in eastern or central parts of this country. They were cultivated by the Indians and found by Champlain as far north as Saco in Me., as early as 1605. They were also found by Raleigh's colony among the Indians in North Carolina about 1607 or 1609.

It is readily seen therefore that the various kinds of species, are very nearly allied. There is still another group, to which the *cucurbita melo-pepo*, the *verrucosa* and the *ovifera* of Linnæus belong, and which includes all the New England summer squashes, called by the Massachusetts Indians, "Askutasquash" from which the English got the name of "*Squash*." We have not space to allude to them here, and only mention the fact of their origin to show the relation between them from which the danger of mixture may be inferred. We should prefer to keep any well marked variety at some distance from every other, though the fact that they have remained reasonably distinct so long shows that the danger of mixture cannot be so very great. —[ED.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

ON SPECIAL FERTILIZATION.

BY CHAS. A. GOESSMANN,
Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Although much progress has been made in regard to a more efficient system of feeding farm crops since Liebig, for the first time, attempted to demonstrate—that it is one of the most essential requirements for the continued success of any farming industry to restore to the soil under cultivation those mineral elements, which the crops raised upon it, abstract;—we have still to concede, after more than thirty years of uninterrupted careful investigation, that our systems of manuring are still, in regard to very important points, seriously deficient, and thus in a considerable degree uncertain regarding results. This unsatisfactory condition is due in a great measure to our quite limited information, and in part at least, almost entire ignorance concerning the following questions.

1. What are the mutual, chemical and physical reactions of the various kinds of soil on the different fertilizing materials, applied for the production of our crops. A disregard of their existence or an oversight of their influence on the final results, prevents us from a due appreciation of the importance of choosing our fertilizers with a proper reference to the soil and the special requirements of the crops.

2. In what particular form are the various essential mineral constituents of the plants absorbed by the latter. Our decidedly limited information concerning this point, interferes seriously with a selection of the most reliable means to secure a good success.

3. What are the specific functions of each of the various essential ash constituents of the plants during their growth. To study the life of plants from this stand point promises, judging from more recent experiments, to improve in particular, our chances of affecting the *quality* of our crops; a question most important for the succesful production of industrial and garden crops.

A careful consideration of the relative merits of these three important directions, in need of farther experimental investigation, cannot fail to render it apparent, that not only every one of these questions is of sufficient importance to engage the attention of scientific investigators, but that all have to be answered in a more satisfactory degree, before the question of a strictly rational and a more economical fertilization can be much advanced beyond the stand point, which it at present occupies. The past history of well conducted general field experiments, teaches this lesson upon every one of its pages. It becomes daily better understood, that, however valuable, from a pecuniary view, they have proved and are still daily proving, to the intelligent farmer, as far as his own case is concerned, but little reliable information has been derived from them of late, as far as the development of new general principles is concerned. Our decisions regarding what is the cause of success in one case, and that of failure in others are still in an unusual degree arbitrary. We know well, that a mode of treatment, which has secured a satisfactory result in one locality, cannot be safely relied on elsewhere, without the existence of at least approximately identical conditions, yet we frequently neglect to pay the necessary attention to this indispensable requirement of experiments, to which we daily ascribe a comparative value. Thus the usual complication of questions arising in the course of ordinary field experiments, as well as the almost unavoidable arbitrary way of drawing deductions from the results obtained, have both tended to ascribe to our ordinary general field experiments at present, a mere local value, and to urge also with more force upon each farmer, the obligation to render himself familiar with the conditions of his land and its soil resources; for the observations and the results of others can benefit him practically only in the same degree, as he is prepared to make a correct comparison between his own resources, and those of others, whose modes of operation he proposes to turn to account in the management of his own farm.

A mode of treatment which promises some pecuniary return in the beginning has not always proved the best to secure a permanent remuneration for expenses made and risks incurred. Many agricultural investigators—without any design to underrate the practical value for local purposes of general field experiments with reference to the best mode of increasing the yield of crops, but believing that in our present advanced state of agricultural practice and industry real progress will be ultimately best served by working up some of the details—like those pointed out in the above mentioned three series of questions, have of later years chosen one or the other as special subject for experimental inquiry. The results of the field and the propagating house are again subjected to a careful chemical analysis in the laboratory as the most suitable means to decide some of the pending questions. Favoring personally the previously stated view regarding the most efficient means to promote a genuine progress in agriculture, my attention has been for some time directed towards the questions: *Can the composition of plants be affected by fertilization?* And in case this can be done, *By what means is it best accomplished?* I decided in favor of studying the influence of special fertilizers on the quality of crops,—partly on account of the practical importance of the subject itself from a pecuniary stand-point as far as the successful cultivation of industrial crops, etc., is concerned, partly on account of the encouraging prospect held out by some valuable results already obtained. It is a well known fact that the absolute amount of the mineral or ash constituents of one and the same variety of plants may vary widely in different specimens raised under different conditions. There is apparently a condition of luxus-consumption in plants similar to that in the case of animals. Experimental observations have failed thus far to prove the existence of any definite numerical relation between the *absolute amount* of the essential inorganic or mineral constituents of plants and their entire dry organic matter. We have learned that certain, and comparatively speaking but a few mineral elements are essential to the complete development of plants,—yet we have only very vague notions regarding their peculiar mode of action in the process of vegetable growth. Whilst we are thus ignorant of the latter, we have already studied with encouraging success not only some of the general results of a more or less liberal application of certain essential articles of plant food—as potassa, nitrogen, etc.,—on the general character of several farm crops, but also ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, the fact that the particular form in which these substances may be applied as fertilizers,—for instance in the case of potassium—whether as chloride, as sulphate or carbonate, etc., controls quite frequently in a marked degree the peculiar composition or the quality, and thus in many cases the commercial value of the plants raised under their respective influence. The recent history concerning the safest mode of raising a superior quality of our most important industrial crops—as tobacco, sugar beets, potatoes, etc., furnishes ample illustrations of the above stated observations. Hessler and Schlossinger proved that a liberal use of potash fertilizer benefits the tobacco, and that potassium-sulphate or carbonate or nitrate produce a better quality than potassium-chloride (commonly called muriate of potash)—or rich nitrogeneous fertilizers with salt. A. Stockhardt has shown that potassium-chloride produces a soapy potato, whilst the sulphate of potassa produces a potato rich in starch, and turning mealy after cooking. The valuable experiments of Nobbe and others at Tharand regarding the organic action of the potassium on buckwheat and rye engage daily more interest. Numerous German experimental stations have proved by careful experiments the great value of potash-fertilizers in the beet sugar industry.

My own experiments with the sugar-beet upon the college-farm,—see college-report of 1874,—have left no doubt in my mind concerning the valuable services of potassium sulphate in the beet sugar industry. Our late progress in regard to a more successful cultivation, as far as quality is concerned, of beet and other crops, may well be considered the first practical results of attempts to study the specific organization of various essential articles or combinations of articles of plant food upon plants under their influence. The quality of these crops has been improved evidently in consequence of an advantageous condition for the development of those constituents of the plants, which govern their commercial value. In case of tobacco a finer texture of the leaves has been noticed; they were less charged with nitrogenous compounds. These latter substances produce during their progress of burning a very unpleasant odor and a dark (charry) ash, qualities which depreciate the commercial value of the crop.

The sugar beet root raised under the influence described contains as a general rule not only a large percentage of sugar, but the latter is also under very favorable conditions for separation—properties which recommend them to the manufacturer of beet sugar as very economical for his operation. Potatoes raised with the aid of sulphate of potassa, instead of chloride are better for family use. In sight of these facts is it not proper to expect that equally valuable practical results may be secured by studying the cultivation of garden crops and fruits from the same standpoint? The question, as it stands at present, is not to expect new varieties, but to produce the best of its kind. As the quality of crops has been favorably affected by the liberal use of certain special fertilizers or combinations of the latter, it cannot be surprising to find that the various alterations in regard to the relative normal organic constituents of the plants, for instance of starch or sugar or albuminoids, etc., are usually accompanied with an alteration of the relative proportion of their essential ash constituents. The ash constituents of highly cultivated plants are noticed to differ in regard to the relative proportion of their essential mineral elements, as a rule, widely from those obtained from less improved specimens of the same species. This fact strengthens the opinion not unfrequently expressed, that there is a direct relation between the ash contituents of plants and the *relative proportion* of their essential organic constituents. Conceding once the existence of a special relation of that kind, it suggests itself, from what has been previously stated, that much may be learned regarding the circumstances, which affect the quality of the crops—as far as a systematical fertilization is concerned, by a comparative study of the ash constituents of the wild specimens of plants and those of the best cultivated specimens of the same species. I have chosen of late as subjects for investigation regarding the effects of a special fertilization on the character of the fruits, in particular, some cultivated and wild varieties of grapevines.

Without any intention to anticipate the results of these experiments it is hoped that their direct and indirect influence on the important question of a systematical fertilization of fruit and garden plants in general, will justify the work proposed. In another paper I intend to describe the plan pursued and the results thus far obtained. As the experimental observations for obvious reasons have to be continued during several years to arrive at practical results, I need scarcely to state that my next communication is still of a preliminary character and has no other purpose but to enter a few facts on record and if possible to interest other parties to make observations of a similar character upon their own grounds.

Amherst, June 5th, 1876.

MULCHING RECENTLY PLANTED TREES.

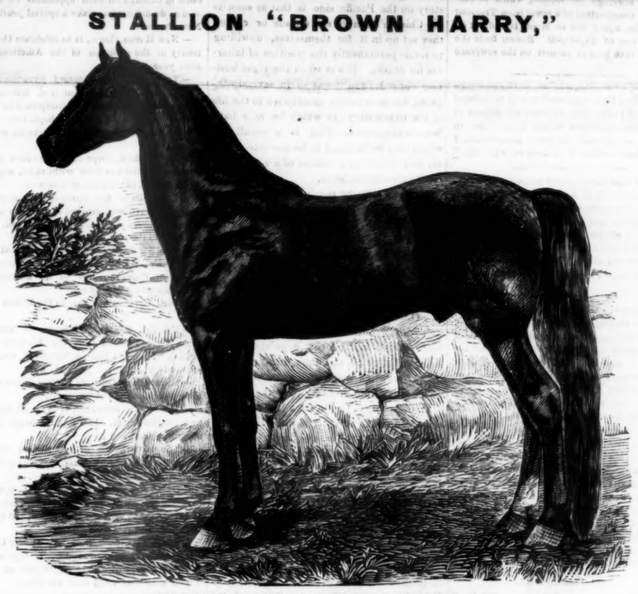
—To prevent recently planted trees from suffering for want of moisture, there is no cheaper or more effective method than mulching the soil above the roots with some coarse, fibrous material, such as hay, straw, or coarse manure from the barnyard. Tan bark, sawdust, or leaves of any kind will answer the purpose, and in regions where long drouths are likely to occur in summer, the mulching should never be omitted, but considered a part of the operation of transplanting the trees. If the ground for the space of four or five feet about the stems of the trees is covered with a mulch as soon as they are set out, it will often prevent their dying and insure a vigorous growth. The soil under the mulch holds moisture much longer than when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and it never becomes so hard that the most gentle rains fail to penetrate it, or so hot as to rapidly expel moisture.

Those who have experienced more or less difficulty in making evergreen or deciduous trees live when transplanted, would do well to try mulching, and see if they do not have better luck. We think it is far preferable to watering, which so many people practice in order to save their trees. If water be supplied, it should be given in abundance at certain stated periods, and not a little at a time, which frequently does more harm than good by rendering the surface of the soil compact and hard, and preventing the admission of either heat or air.

SWEET CORN.

—Mr. J. M. Hayner, of Lebanon, southern Ohio, raises over 500 acres of sweet corn annually, and disposes of his immense crop by first drying and packing it in barrels. The process is very simple. The fresh ears are steamed for five minutes, to "set the milk," the grain is then rapidly removed from the cob with cutters having concave faces. It is then spread on perforated zinc tables, and heat applied for four or five hours from long furnaces, the grain being constantly stirred during the process of drying. It is then packed in barrels of three bushels each for shipment. Great care is required to have the corn just at the right age, and have it dried just enough to keep well. Four bushels of fresh corn on the cob make one bushel dried, the wholesale price of which is $20 to $22 per barrel. The drying house employs fifty persons. At fifty bushels of corn to the acre, 500 acres would yield 25,000 bushels, which, when dried, make 6,250 bushels, or 2,083 barrels, which, at $20 per barrel, amounts to the handsome sum of $41,660.

STALLION "BROWN HARRY,"



PROPERTY OF GEO. M. STEVENS, LANCASTER, N. H.

The subject of the above cut is a dark brown stallion, with black points, heavy, wavy mane and tail, one white ankle behind, a white crescent in the forehead, and weighed on the first of this month, being in a fair condition, 1065 lbs. He stands 15¾ hands high, has oblique shoulders, long, broad muscular fore arms, short canon bones, remarkably good feet, a broad, strong loin, long beautiful hips. He was foaled on June 17, 1855, at Foxcroft, Me., got by Thurston's Young Black Hawk, by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, by Justin Morgan. His dam, Fanny, was a fast pacing sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, and weighed 960 lbs. She was bred in Pomfret, Vt., and was sired by an Arabian horse.

Brown Harry is a level headev, pure gaited, natural trotter, and although his speed was never developed, yet in the fall of 1875, just after closing the season during which he served 97 mares, and without preparation, he trotted a race at the Bangor track against a mare called One Eye, which he won in three straight trots, trotting the last in 2.35¼, and the last half in 1.16. He possesses the power of transmitting his own good qualities to his offspring in a remarkable degree, his colts being stylish, spirited drivers, with good trotting action, and many of them fast.

Among his get that have distinguished themselves upon the turf, are Prince Harry, which at the Maine State fair at Portland, in 1868, beat a field of 9 colts and was awarded the first premium for four years old stallions; St. Elmo, which trotted a race at Mystic Park, June 21, 1872, in 2.29½; Lady Hamilton, Core F. Zero and others that have trotted close to 2.30, while the proportion of his get from common mares that have shown their ability to trot in 2.40 or better entitles him to rank among the best in New England as a sire of gentlemen's driving horses. His colts have found a ready market at good prices, being bought and used for the above purpose, for which they are so well adapted, and have given excellent satisfaction.

Charles Shaw and Geo. Hamilton of Dexter, P. M. Jefferds, of Foxcroft, W. D. Blethen and C. O. Palmer of Dover, Me., with many others, have colts of his get that promise to be very speedy.

Those who may have the privilege of examining Brown Harry will find him as sound and smooth as he was when foaled, and even better looking than represented by the cut. It is not improbable that the colts produced from the improved class of mares which he will be sure to command in the section where he now stands, will excel those which have already established his good reputation as a sire.

"Brown Harry" traces his pedigree back to old "Black Hawk," whose fame was hardly second to that of old "Justin Morgan," lately represented in this paper. Of Brown Harry's stock we are informed by one who says that he "knows forty of his colts that trot in 40 or better, the most of them out of common mares; some in 30 and lower." His stock ranks high as roaders, that kind of horses which we deem really among the most valuable that are bred.

FATTENING A CALF.

A lady correspondent, writing to the *Germantown Telegraph*, gives her method of raising veal calves without feeding the cream with the milk. The method is nothing new, yet there may be many who have never practiced it.

My principal object is to show farmers and others that they can raise or even veal their calves without giving them the new milk fresh from the cow. The best food to fatten a calf, without whole milk, is oil-meal, molasses and skim-milk for the first two weeks, after which a little oat or barley meal may be used. A calf can be made to weigh one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty pounds at four weeks old, never having had any new milk after the cow's milk was good. The oil meal should be scalded and allowed to form a thick mucilage before being mixed with the skimmed milk. The molasses may be added directly to the milk, and the whole may be given blood-warm. The proper quantity for a young calf is a tablespoonful of oil-meal, the same of molasses, divided into three parts for one day's feed, added to the milk. After the first week, it may be gradually increased, and at the commencement of the third week a spoonful of oil-meal and molasses may be given to each feed; a quart of boiling water being turned on to the meal over night, and also in the morning to form a mucilage, and a spoonful of oat or barley meal may be added, but this should be cooked. At present prices, the whole feed will not cost more than one dollar for five weeks, and an early calf of the weight mentioned, will bring from ten to twelve dollars. I raised one late in the season, two years ago, by the above method, that cost less than one dollar for feed, aside from the skimmed milk, and it brought nearly ten dollars. Should they have scours, give them a tea made by boiling corncobs in water and add to the milk.

TEACHING A PACER TO TROT.—The horse is made to stand in its natural "square" position. A surcingale, with a ring attached, is buckled round the body, pretty well back, the ring hanging below or about the spot to which the martingale is usually attached. The one end of a stout leather strap is then buckled round the off, fore fetlock, the other end passed through the ring and attached in a similar manner to the *near hind* fetlock. A second strap is attached to the other feet in the same manner, the two straps crossing each other at the ring, which should be roomy enough to admit of the straps moving or sliding past each other freely. If the animal is now put in motion, it is evident that in order to advance either fore foot it must also move the corresponding hind one, or the one to which the former is coupled. The animal is usually very awkward at first, and apparently overwhelmed with the discovery of its new powers, but as it gains confidence it speedily becomes more reckless, and we have seen some, at the end of twenty minutes' training, dash round the ring, with, if not exactly the gait, at all events the full energy of a "Dexter."—*Canada Farmer.*

☞ New features in the science of pisciculture are developed each year. The latest and one of the most curious, is a successful effort by Monroe A. Green, brother of the famous Seth Green, to cross breeds of fish. The Rochester Express informs us that Mr. Green has impregnated the ova of the brook trout with the milt of a salmon, during the past winter, producing a fry resembling the salmon and lighter in color than the trout. His idea is that the stock from this source will be excellent for brooks, and that it will be rapid growth in ordinary streams. He has crossed the white fish with the salmon-trout, the result of which is a smaller fry than that of the salmon-trout and redder in color, bearing a closer resemblance to the white fish. Valuable consequences may follow these experiments, but that is a matter to be tested by experience.

EARLY CUT GRASS BEST.—The German papers publish details of a series of experiments carried on at the agricultural schools in that country, for the purpose of testing the nutritive properties of grass and hay at various stages. By an elaborate series of analyses, it is shown why young grass is more nutritious than mature grass. The physiological experiments show that it is more easily digestible. Thus grass two and a half inches high contains nearly fifty per cent. more of albumenoids than grass which is six inches high, and ten more of "crude fat." The mature grass contains more woody fibre and less flesh-forming matter than the young grass, and, besides this, it is found that the nutritious albumenoids exist in a less soluble form in hay than in young grass. Hence the difference of nutritive value and digestibility. Autumnal hay was found to be more nutritious than summer hay.

Correspondence.

COLORADO BEETLE.

Some few years ago I was visiting a friend in Niagara Co., N. Y., and my attention was called to two or three potato sprouts, some four inches in height that had come up spontaneously and on which some scores of striped bugs were feasting. My friend remarked, "those are the genuine Colorado beetles with which I fear the Eastern States will soon be afflicted."

A few days since the *Boston Journal* announced the arrival at Hull of some of these Colorado scamps, but I hope in this case the political adage will not prove true that, "As goes Hull, so goes the State." But I have my fears, as in searching carefully to-day a small patch of potato vines, growing from seed of my own raising, I have found two specimens of the veritable bug, answering in shape and size to the illustration recently shown in the *Ploughman*, being new comers. I treated each to a "wee drop" of kerosene, in a few seconds, they were entered on the retired list subject to future examination. I have made this statement, that others may be on the lookout and join in a war of extermination.

J. F.

Dorchester, June 7th, 1876.

GERMAN MILLET.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In the last issue of the *Ploughman*, (June 3d,) as I opened my paper for perusal, the first thing that struck my eye was this heading: "Pure German or Golden Millet," written by W. J., Lebanon, Ky. Now, Mr. Editor, will Golden Millit do well in Massachusetts, and if so, where can good seed be found? I have a piece of new laid land that was winter killed last winter, and if I can get favorable information and good seed, I will plough it and try Golden Millit instead of Hungarian. Will you please inform me through the next *Ploughman*, and oblige a young farmer. A. A. H.

Medway, Mass., June 3, 1876.

GERMAN MILLET.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have become much interested in an article in the *Ploughman* of June 3d concerning German or Golden Millet, and would like to sow some of it this season, but the writer only signed the initials of his name instead of the full address.

An apparatus also which lays a potent though gentle hand on the child sent out of the sea," tempering both it and the fiery blasts which are its allies in scourging poor mortals with the most destructive extremes of temperature.

Extensive elaborate and scientific observations and experiments by students of forestry in France, Germany, Italy and elsewhere in Europe have demonstrated that judicious arboriculture is among the most practical and powerful agencies to grapple with those fertile causes of disease, the irregularities of temperature and moisture, and the "pestilence that walketh in darkness." Nothing in vegetable physiology is better established than that its chief source of food inhaled from the air is the carbonic acid gas so deleterious to animal life; and that in return a vast volume of vitalizing oxygen is exhaled by the foliage for the sustenance of animal life. Hence it is certain that in suitable proportions and positions trees afford beneficent protection from our unseen enemies in the air.

By their mechanical action in checking the rush of the air currents it is also evident that trees must be powerful aids in the prevention of the evils resulting from the sudden movement of great bodies of cold air from the north, or warm air from the south. To check them is a providential guarantee relief from those convulsive changes of temperature which are so fruitful a source of the lung and bronchial difficulties so prevalent and powerful among the inhabitants of our Northern and Middle States. These changes not only increase the number and malignity of attacks of diseases long known to medical men, but more than aught else produce new ones. They are among the chief procuring causes, too, of new as well as old and comparatively well understood diseases of horses, cattle and sheep. The narrowing of the winter wheat belt and of the fruit zone so as to reduce their areas by millions of acres is still another result of these irregularities where the wild winds hold high carnival over regions denuded of forests.

[illegible] upon those nervous, consumptive, catarrhal, asthmatic and throat difficulties is another very important count in the case at issue. The census maps show with admirable distinctness in the regions where these diseases are especially prevalent (see Part 3, Walker's Statistical Atlas;) and it is startling and significant to find New England, once so grandly rich and beautiful in her robes of evergreen, the most terribly scourged in these respects of any portion of our country, and probably of the world—not that this is wholly due to the destruction of forests, but the increase in these diseases is out of proportion to the increase of population.

The fathers, ignorantly, and for the greed of gain, tore off this protecting robe, and their children have to bear the consequences.

Their children's children beyond the third and fourth generations will continue to suffer from the afflictions thus unmercifully heaped heedlessly into upon them. If the statistics could be gathered, the gross receipts of this forest slaughter would probably make a poor financial showing beside the monetary loss thus resulting from the careless slaughter (without replanting) of our woodland friends.

Shrubbery is sometimes too dense in the immediate vicinity of a house. Trees are seldom too plenty, even in this position, for the health of a family living among them.

The loss of lives that should have been saved, and of brains worth unspeakably more than manufactures and commerce, are, of course, among the indirect results of this irrigants which are its allies in scourging poor mortals with the most destructive extremes of temperature.

Extensive elaborate and scientific observations and experiments by students of forestry in France, Germany, Italy and elsewhere in Europe have demonstrated that judicious arboriculture is among the most practical and powerful agencies to grapple with those fertile causes of disease, the irregularities of temperature and moisture, and the "pestilence that walketh in darkness." Nothing in vegetable physiology is better established than that its chief source of food inhaled from the air is the carbonic acid gas so deleterious to animal life; and that in return a vast volume of vitalizing oxygen is exhaled by the foliage for the sustenance of animal life. Hence it is certain that in suitable proportions and positions trees afford beneficent protection from our unseen enemies in the air.

By their mechanical action in checking the rush of the air currents it is also evident that trees must be powerful aids in the prevention of the evils resulting from the sudden movement of great bodies of cold air from the north, or warm air from the south. To check them is a providential guarantee relief from those convulsive changes of temperature which are so fruitful a source of the lung and bronchial difficulties so prevalent and powerful among the inhabitants of our Northern and Middle States. These changes not only increase the number and malignity of attacks of diseases long known to medical men, but more than aught else produce new ones. They are among the chief procuring causes, too, of new as well as old and comparatively well understood diseases of horses, cattle and sheep. The narrowing of the winter wheat belt and of the fruit zone so as to reduce their areas by millions of acres is still another result of these irregularities where the wild winds hold high carnival over regions denuded of forests.

To Cabinet Secretaries we have seen him briefly polite, and to such important magnates as Mayors of Chicago, Oil City, Cincinnati and so forth, he was also politely brief; with factory owners and all the representatives of our wealth and industry he has confined himself to questions about spinning jennies, dye stuffs and the like, but for a long talk over the sacred tablecloth he sits him down with a poet, a satirist and a philosopher. It is the highest compliment His Majesty could pay to American letters and having rendered the flowing lines of Longfellow into Portuguese. If there was no faithful Boswell at the board to take down the good things that were said in solid chunks, as the patient Scotchman did who penned the sesquipedalian words of Johnson, must the memory of that famous dinner table on Saturday last be left to a passing line? Aware of what is due to the dignity of art, and knowing how times have changed, can we not yet hope that between the poet, the satirist and the philosopher this truly royal banquet will find an enduring place in literature?

To Mr. Longfellow the subject might present itself in the guise of four hoary sages, well on in their battle with the world, meeting in calm converse amid the storm of life, and touched, perchance, with the sadness of his "morituri te salutamus." The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" has the example of Horace to guide him, when the latter told the story of the journey of Mæcenas, Virgil, Varius and himself to Brundisium, over which old Father Prout loved to linger, spelling out in old English letter the comprehensive line:—

"Lucum it Mæcenas; dormitum ego Virgiliusque."

Dr. Holmes can lavish his terse wit and sly humor upon the subject, while Mr. Emerson can bathe the whole dinner in a sea of transcendental philosophy. Thus treated, the visit of Dom Pedro to Cambridge would be remembered as long as the Dialogues of Plato, the songs of Horace or the epics of Homer. Dr. Holmes can keep the subject on the earth, Mr. Longfellow can take it to the stars, and Mr. Emerson can project it into the universal ether imagined to spread endlessly beyond the deep chasmata of the heavens. Such a dinner with such a guest would be worthy of the immortality it would receive.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A PROPHET OF THE PEOPLE."

Under this title the last number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contained a paper on Buddha and Buddhism. The writer, in this article, seeks to revive the claims of antique Oriental mysticism as entitled to a place among the recognized schools of modern religious thought. It is very difficult to determine with accuracy the true value of this Oriental literature at this distance, but it is not so difficult to determine the place to which the modern element of cultured, rational, moral intuition is entitled, in promoting the progress of the race and the understanding and demonstration of truth. The modern artist and poet, for instance, do certainly represent the prophetic spirit in their aspirations. Indeed, the producer of the beautiful in music is so nearly identified with government itself that none one has said, "Let me but make the songs of the people and I care not who make their laws." Who will question the influence wielded over public political sentiment and public political action, even in matter of fact New England, by Longfellow, by Whittier, by Nast, and by the sculptor Rogers? The finer lines of thought, feeling and "ideas," as reflected upon the world by the prophets of the people in all ages, have more to do with the progress of the race than most persons are willing to admit; and America, like all other countries, has produced her representative men and women, who take rightful rank among these

"Immortal few who were not born to die."

The political character of our institutions, and the sacred and vital relation of politics to the cause of humanity, have developed with us, naturally, the school of thought known as political prophecy. Conspicuous among these seers is Charles Sumner, and conspicuous among his contributions to the political literature of the republic is his volume entitled "Prophetic Voices concerning America," a work which is destined to hold the same place in the political faith of the lovers of republican institutions that the prophecies of Buddha do to the aspirations of the Hindoo. In this work Mr. Sumner deals partly with the ideal in politics, and yet he never for one moment lets go of the real. His book, even like his own character, has a granite foundation, although the superstructure is grand, luminous and castle like. He has taken the thoughts which the spirit of moral intuition has unfolded through the finer minds of all ages, as these minds have foreseen America, and he shows that here truth and justice are to meet at last, never to be separated, and that mercy and peace shall finally kiss each other on the shores of the New World. Out of this ideal America, as the political prophets of all ages have seen us, is to come, according to Sumner, the dawn of a new day for mankind, bringing in a new light and life and hope for the world that shall never pass away.

Tender as is the spirit of this little volume, nevertheless the strong touch of a master hand is clearly felt in its composition; and thus, in his "Prophetic Voices," Mr. Sumner takes his right ful position as the prophet of the republican mission of America, as that mission realizes the hopes and desires of all mankind. This one book is a priceless contribution to the world's thought. For America, it possesses an exceptional and permanent interest and value. The speeches, State papers and orations of the great Senator are as well to France, or Switzerland, or England, or Germany, as to the United States, but the "Prophetic Voices" apply only to America, and only to free America, because upon the truth of Pilgrim faith which animates every page of this little volume depends the question whether America shall, after all, be monarchical, or the world republican.

In this connection we cannot better exhibit Mr. Sumner's own estimate of his "Prophetic Voices," than by reproducing the preface with which he sent the "Voices" forth as his dying legacy to his countrymen. In this preface Mr. Sumner says: "In the celebration of our hundredth birthday as a nation, now rapidly approaching, these 'Prophetic Voices' will be heard, teaching how much of present fame and power was foreseen, also what remains to be accomplished."—*Boston Daily Globe.*

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

The City Council have passed a joint resolution adopting the Commissioner's Report on a system of sewerage for Boston, which recommends the construction of a sewer from Tremont street at the upper end to Moon Island, at an estimated cost of $3,550,000. Boston finds she has got to take hold in earnest on the sewerage question.

Old Brigham Young appears to be something system. To a Chicago interviewer he is reported to have said; "Be sure you have the pattern of a woman that suits you before leading her to the altar. Don't wait till after marriage, as I did, and then be obliged to keep on sampling."

We hear that the projected narrow-guage railroad from this city to Newton is a certain thing, the money having been readily subscribed which its construction and equipment will require. It will cost but $75,000 to build it, and we venture to say that it will infuse more life into the heart of the beautiful city of Newton than was ever thought of before this railroad project was set on foot.

There is to be cheese at the Centennial Exhibition, and cheese, as all know, is an excellent thing. Buffalo is about to send two cheeses of her own make to Philadelphia, one weighing twelve *tons* and the other fourteen. A slice straight through the larger one would be a neat bit to go with a forenoon luncheon. These cheeses are ten or twelve feet high, and bound with iron hoops of an inch thickness.

The new Governor of New Hampshire has suggested in his message to the Legislature the propriety of biennial instead of annual sessions. Connecticut has recently adopted the same idea. The fact seems to be that there is altogether too much legislation, and sessions every alternate year will tend to correct it. The admission of such a fact, which these new movements imply, is wholly a healthy symptom. The people feel now that they have more laws than they can well obey.

New York has her complaints to make about her market system and its resulting high prices, as well as Boston. It calls for great public markets that shall be easily accessible, and where close competition will keep quality up and prices down; for large establishments, where the distributing expenses will be reduced to a minimum and therefore will permit him to sell his wares low. The worst part of the business, here as well as in New York, is that after one pays the high prices he does not get any better article, if he does as good.

EUROPEAN FEELING.

The impression appears to prevail in Europe that the war-cloud is continually growing blacker and dropping lower, and that a single spark will serve to discharge the whole of its battery over the heads of the nations. The complication of interests is so great that it is next to impossible to unravel them. It is said that Germany rather likes the attitude of England, because she would not see Russia at Constantinople. It is likewise believed that in the event of a general war, the final gainer would be Austria, which would be able to secure guarantees against Russian ambition which she has not now. Such a war would unquestionably bring Austria, Turkey, England and France into practical alliance, although it is hardly necessary to name Turkey as a party where she is so obviously the stake that would be fought for. Let the case go as it will, the fate of the Ottoman Empire in Europe is without doubt sealed. There is nothing to sustain it any longer.

The change of Sultans will make no perceptible difference in the position or prospects of Turkey. If, however, there should be a revolt on the part of the Khedive of Egypt, affairs would be still more complicated for the Sultan. The Khedive could hardly make a better selection of time for breaking away from the restraining power of Turkey. It is easy enough to see how it would mix matters for England to be sustaining the Sultan, yet having to cultivate friendly terms with the revolting Khedive on account of her vital interest in the Suez Canal. The Sultan has addressed a note to Servia, demanding to know what are her intentions. The latter has responded in an entirely pacific manner. Russia sends down to the frontier an armed corps of observation, but she dare not order them to cross into Turkish territory without the leave of Austria, who would at once be in their rear and could easily capture them. It has been notified to Servia that she will now be responsible for war if it comes. Yet England's attitude must be allowed to have much to do with preserving peace, if it is preserved.

BETTER TIMES.

We welcome the recognition of the dawn of better times in several of the more intelligent and sagacious of the public journals, and as the advocate of the Agricultural interests of the country we are all the more glad to note that in all cases the prediction of a steady improvement is made to rest on the crops. Low freights, an awakening demand for breadstuffs from Europe, the rapid revival of the export trade, and the actual improvement of the West in agriculture for the past ten years, all combine to frame a promise of relief from this long stagnation which is the happiest incident of the current time. We have repeatedly run over the reasons for a revival of business of all kinds in these columns, and in every instance we have done precisely what the commercial journals have done, namely, refer the coming of better times to the success of agriculture. This country is becoming more and more the granary of the world. Agriculture is the chief occupation of its people. We are to keep steadily in mind the giant march of the great West in development, and we shall then have the secret always before us,

Farms that were worth but nominal sums in that section ten years ago, are now worth from twenty to thirty dollars. The railroads that seemed premature then have in the meantime brought out a population where there was a wilderness, and productiveness is the best evidence of their permanent value. The steady increase of population and the consequent development of business in that section are facts that have, not a merely statistical, but a prolific meaning. Such a vast country could not be subjected to an increase in population and a rapid growth of its resources without wielding a decisive influence on the general prosperity when a critical period came like the present. Give it what it is having this year, cheap freight rates to the seaboard, and the solution of the stagnation problem is at hand. The railroads and farmers are the agents on whom the country must now depend for the restoration of its prosperity. Favoring legislation can make the machinery of business run with less friction, but it cannot do in this emergency what the crops and their free export will do to bring back good times.

One way to keep cool through the hot season which is upon us is to take as little drink into the stomach as possible, hot or cold. It is not tonic in summer weather, and it is sure to generate debility by increased perspiration. The habit of swallowing iced water has been entirely abandoned by those who understand about these things, and they are surprised to find that the less one drinks in the hot season the less he wants to drink and the less he perspires. Coolness is best promoted by taking as little food and water on board as possible.

THE CHINESE EXPERIMENT.

A summary of the practical results of the importation of Chinese laborers into North Adams, by Mr. Sampson, would seem to show that the experiment, if not precisely a failure, is nevertheless far from being the success that *was* hoped for. Mr. Sampson admits that his Chinamen are industrious, transmet and frugal, but he does not think of bringing over any more of their nation, and will be satisfied to supply their places, when necessary, with skilled American laborers. The original introduction of the Mongolians was to break the tyranny of the Crispin organization. The object of employers was of course to obtain labor on as near as possible their own terms. But the story on the Pacific side is that as soon as the Chinese learn to run a trade or calling they set up in it for themselves, unwilling to retain permanently the position of laborers for others. It was so in the cigar business, for one; and it was so in several othgains, but he is totally unadaptive to the life of the community to which he may have been transplanted. That is a peculiarity which may be believed to be the outcome of his own unbroken centuries of a rigidly isolated national existence.

This is no doubt the practical discovery which the North Adams experiment brought to the surface. If the Chinese were to remain with us long enough, there is not much doubt that time and circumstances would greatly modify their character. But this generation cannot afford to consider that, nor indeed has it anything to do with it. Our future Pacific commerce must inevitably bring about new relations with the four hundred millions that populate Central Asia, and it seems inevitable that the high wall of partition which has kept the Mongolian wave from breaking over the surface of civilization, as the western nations conceive and define it, must in not a long time give way and let the hordes through. Then we shall probably be the nation that will be called to confront a problem different from any which history records. We shall have to stand as the breakwater against this pagan tide for all the rest of the Christianized world.

Hon Daniel Needham, in an address recently delivered at Nantucket, said that the Christian world paid *one hundred millions of dollars* for the support of its ministers of the gospel and moral teachers, whilst the United States, alone, paid THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS for spirituous liquors and tobacco.

Our August Visitor.—We might call him august if he put on his titles, but he took occasion to say, when he first landed in this country, that "the Emperor is in Brazil." He has been in Boston for a week past, and perhaps few of our citizens have been about, looking up the City's various features, and seen so many of them in years as he has seen in that short week. The schools, the fire department, the harbor, Cambridge and the University, the markets, the Old South, the docks, the railroads, everything that goes to make up our busy life Dom Pedro has investigated in his own industrious manner. He is up at five and abed at eleven, the interval being employed in seeing, comparing, judging, classifying, and laying away in his memory for future service. He has chosen to reserve Boston for his last visit, and no doubt it has been his pleasantest one. All have been as pleased with him as he appeared on his part to be pleased with everybody. He will find us like one of the Old World cities when he comes to make the comparison, although we have here all the compacted energy in us of true American character.

The reports of the state of the crops at the South are extremely flattering for this stage of the season. A larger than an average yield of cotton is expected. Forty-nine out of one hundred and fifty-five reports say that the stand of cotton never was better, eighty-six deserve it as good, and twenty are not so encouraging. May proved more favorable for cotton than the same month last year.

Taming the Wild Birds.—As pretty a fancy as was ever made to take the shape of fact has been going the rounds to the effect that a lady had by the practise of patience and gentleness, succeeded in making pets of the wild birds in the woods about her country home. The little creatures had become so attached and tame that they would come every day, when she called them from the door, and would even come and eat, after a little longer waiting, from the hands of her visitors. Not one of all these birds had ever been inside a cage, but they had simply been taught to lay aside their shyness and put confidence in their benefactor and friend. This simply shows what may be done by proper effort. People can have a great many more companionable birds, and beautiful and beautiful as nature if they only want them. The country home would be all the pleasanter for the addition of a few such living attractions, which so men think anything of.

An old lady in New Hampshire, aged seventy hanged herself from fear that she should come to want—a dreadful worry is that which so many people make over coming to want, but which they did not stop to think of while they were accumulating their money and of course had less of it. It must be that this morbid fear is a natural punishment, or penalty, for making too much of the very thing which is the best protection against want.

Mr. Blaine's Illness.—Advices from Washington are to the effect that Mr. Blaine's illness is much more serious than is supposed by the so who obtain their information solely from his physician's bulletins. It was feared, Tuesday evening, that it might prove fatal, but since then the more violent symptoms have disappeared, and Mr. Blaine's chief danger is of a relapse, which is always liable to occur in such affections of the brain as his. The great excitement and worry of the past few weeks have told strongly on a nervous system originally robust and of good fiber, and the attack was probably due to nervous exhaustion. In such cases rest is imperatively demanded, and if it is not taken, the patient is almost sure to have a recurrence of the attack, which either kills him or seriously weakens his bra in power.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14.—At noon to-day Mr. Blaine engaged in conversation with his private Secretary and calmly discussed the situation at Cincinnati as presented by the latest telegrams. The physicians no longer think it necessary to keep up constant attendance on their patient, and have gone home some time ago. Mr. Blaine has an excellent appetite and is now allowed to eat almost what he desires.

Dr. Bliss stated between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning, that Mr. Blaine's recovery was complete, and that nothing but prudential considerations prevent his going out of the house to-day.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Boston consumes weekly 8000 tubs of butter, which, allowing 50 pounds to the tub, makes 200 tons per week, and over 10,400 tons per year. At the average of 30 cents per pound—this is a housekeeper's not a butter-maker's average—the amount reaches $6,240,000, which is nearly $18 per head, per annum, for 350,000 people in Boston and vicinity Some 9000 boxes of cheese are consumed weekly; at 50 pounds per box it gives a yearly amount of 14,700 tons; averaging 16 cents per pound, it aggregates $3,774,000 per year. This is only a rough estimate, for really seven eighths of the cheese manufactured in the United States goes to England, and the demand has sprung up within the last twenty years; sometimes the shipments to Liverpool from Boston being as high as 90,000 or 100,000 a season.

Mexico.—News from the City of Mexico to June 6 report the continued success of the government forces everywhere. The revolutionists under Gens. Figueroa, Cortina and Martinez were completely defeated, May 31, near Quero taro with a loss of 76 killed, 417 wounded and prisoners, and 350 stand of arms, the federal troops losing 30 killed and 100 wounded. This victory restores peace in the state of Queretaro. The revolutionists are continually receding and have lost popular sympathy. Trains on the railways are running regularly.

The mad-dog mania is again breaking out in New York and Brooklyn.

READ AND RUN.

—Rockport granite has been recently shipped for the new hotel at Jacksonville, Florida.

—On the town farm in Uxbridge, Mass., lives Polly Kinion, who is one hundred years old today.

—The Boston Bar Association has organized by the choice of officers.

—The Bunker Hill District celebrates the 17th of June to-day.

—The Newton Water Works will dispense water to the citizens in September, and they will be constructed within the original appropriation of $850,000.

—The Pennsylvania coal companies have suspended work so as to maintain prices above what a fully supplied market would warrant.

—So far this year, the exports of Boston exceed those of the same time last year by about two and a quarter millions of dollars in value.

—All congregations of Israelites in the United States have been officially recommended to hold a special service on the 4th of July, as "a demonstration of joy and thanksgiving."

—The passenger fare to Chicago, by the Boston and Albany Railroad, is sixteen dollars.

—The Institute of Technology students maintained strict military discipline during their recent visit to Philadelphia.

—A question of constitutional law has at last been dragged into the Brooklyn Bridge case, and it is now seriously asked by New York papers whether it will be built.

—One of the Black Hills adventurers from Milwaukee has returned home and narrated his feelings to his friends on being subjected to the scalping process by the Indians.

—Yale College has opened an examination office in Chicago for such applicants for admission as do not care to make the journey to eastern New Haven.

—New Haven, Conn., is to celebrate the centenary of the adoption of the American Flag next year.

—There has been a recent suppression of [illegible] trial of Gen. Babcock for sharing in the safe burglary conspiracy in Washington has been set down for Sept. 19th.

—The first train up Mt. Washington was run this week.

—The Turkish corps of observation on the Servian frontier has been withdrawn, supposed to be done at the request of England.

—The mills of the Sprague Manufacturing Company have been ordered shut down as soon as their present stock can be worked off. This is owing to the low price of goods.

—It is not believed in New York that Commodore Vanderbilt will ever come out again.

—Dom Pedro intends to be absent from Brazil about a year longer.

—Gen. Sheridan has gone to the Indian country.

—Ex-Gov. Emory Washburn is about to sever his connection with the Harvard Law School, which has had an unbroken existence of twenty years.

—Disraeli is engaged in writing a new novel, to be a continuation of "Lothair."

—Moody, the revivalist, is to spend the summer in Northfield, Mass., preparatory to his autumn work.

—The experiment of employing Chinese labor at North Adams, Mass., has not yet been summed up as a success.

—Ocean steamship travel has not yet been perceptibly swollen by the foreigners who were to come over to visit the Exhibition, but the tide is expected to rise soon.

—Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior before the war, is to be sued by the Government for the recovery of nearly $1,000,000 of bonds which were abstracted from his office.

—There was a variety of valuable papers read before the recent Prison Congress in New York.

—Rev. T. B. Fox, long associate editor of the *Boston Transcript*, died of apoplexy at Dorchester on Sunday last, at the age of sixty-eight.

—This has been a week of political excitement mainly.

—Cincinnati claims for the past week to have outdone Philadelphia.

—The Newport summer dwellers are pretty much all at their residences now.

—The sudden death of President Stearns, of Amherst College, was the occasion of a meeting of the graduates of that institution in Boston, at which appropriate resolutions were passed and speeches of eulogy pronounced.

—Four cent newspaper postage is preposterous, Mr. Senator Sherman.

—Vermont still continues to record the violent death of bears.

—The Boston Post appears in an entirely new dress, and under the management of a new Company.

—The License Commissioners of Boston are executing the law with vigor and faithfulness.

—The house of Mr. Beecher, in Brooklyn, has been robbed of a thousand dollars' worth of silver plate.

—Speaker Kerr, whose health is very low, has been fully exonerated by the committee of Congress.

—An amendment to the bankrupicy act has passed the Senate.

—One of the heavy, plate-glass lights in the ceiling of the House of Representatives at Washington fell with a crash to the floor on Saturday last, just avoiding a group of members who were engaged in conversation.

—The war of the railroads continues, the last reduction of the Erie Road being pronounced ruinously low. But the son of Commodore Vanderbilt says that the New York Central will carry freights as cheaply as any of its rivals.

—It has been Commeneement Week at Dartmouth and Tufts Colleges.

—The death of George Sand, the eminent French novelist, has called forth highly appreciative notices from every quarter of the civilized world. She was seventy-two years old at the time of her death.

—The Lancers were out on their usual parade this morning, June 14th, and made their usual fine appearance.

—At the meeting this week, in this city, of the Mass. Medical Society, it was affirmed in one of the papers read that one-fourth of all the deaths are those of infants under three years of age.

—Spain is being visited with a plague of locusts.

—It's all politics this week, and the papers have little else in them.

—Mr. George Bancroft has gone to Newport, where he has a residence.

—Ex Gov. Claflin is now on the Atlantic, on his way home from Europe.

—It has been rumored that Gov. Rice is to sign the warrant for the execution of Pomeroy, at the next session of the Executive Council.

—When Dom Pedro dined with Mr. Longfellow, Emerson and Holmes were present, at the personal request of the Emperor.

—The shipping interest of England feels our business stagnation in the United States.

—We have a Swedish corvette in part.

—The Executive Council has been considering how to ventilate the Hoosac Tunnel from the central shaft.

—The School Board on Tuesday evening elected teachers for the Public Schools for the ensuing year.

—Offenbach promises to come to Boston before returning home to Europe.

—Venus can be seen in these days before sundown.

—They call the poet-political delegate to Cincinnati—Mr. James Russell of Lowell.

—In the last Atlantic, Fanny Kemble says it is painful to see men cry, for they cry as if they pumped the tears from their heels.

—Two and a half millions a year are what Key West realizes on her cigars. She has no need to "go West."

—George D. Lord, a prominent member of the New York Canal Ring, has been convicted of stealing the State's money, and will have to go to prison for it.

—We have been having any quantity of fickle weather of late.

—Practice is going on vigorously for the approaching Centennial rifle match.

—The lightning has been playing some very strange freaks in Connecticut.

—Dom Pedro has made an excellent impression since he has been visiting us in Boston.

—The President has been making a run up to Baltimore.

—Speaker Kerr is improving.

—Jefferson Davis has arrived out in England, where he will pass a few weeks.

—Concord, N. H., proposes a narrow guage railroad, seven miles long, to Fisherville. It is to be thirty inches wide.

—The elections in Belgium have led to riot and loss of life by the military.

—Young Tatro, the St. Albans murderer, has made a more complete confession of his crime.

—Senator Anthony has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Rhode Island Legislature.

—Lightning seems to be striking wildly in the oil region, setting oil tanks on fire continually.

—The canals in the State of New York are officially declared open to Canadian vessels on the same terms with those enjoyed by American vessels on the canals of Canada.

—Park Street Church, in this city, has a new pastor in the person of Rev. Mr. Withrow, who comes from Indianapolis here.

Editor's Table.

☞ The *Ideal Sunday School*, or the Sunday School as it is and as it should be, is the suggestive title of a neat little book, part critical and part manual, written by Rev. W. C. Crafts, an author who has proved his success in similar books before. It will be found of great practical value to those who are engaged in Sunday School work, and doubtless prove as serviceable for scholars at the Sunday School as for teachers themselves. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston.

☞ *Consuelo*, one of the greatest of the late George Sand's fictions, is published in paper covers by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, at the low price of seventy-five cents. It cannot but be widely circulated in this popular form.

☞ A *Force Pump* will perform all that is expected of it in a desideratum, and we are able to state that Mr. H. M. Wiswall, at No. 57 Sudbury street, manufactures just that sort of a pump. His advertisement in this week's *Plough man* sets forth the character of his mechanism in this line. For houses, stables, gardens and greenhouses he turns out a machine that is as near perfection as its seems possible to make it. Give him a call whenever you want a capital pump, made by a man who knows his business.

☞ We are indebted to Robert Manning, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for a copy of the *Transactions* of the Society for the year 1876. This present issue is Part I, and more instructive or entertaining reading it would be difficult to find anywhere.

☞ The *Centennial Newspaper Exhibition* at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, compiled by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., contains a complete list of American Newspapers, a statement of the industries, characteristics population and location of towns in which they are published, and a [illegible] papers of the day.

☞ *Bishop Soule's Liniment* cannot very well be overpraised, because it is a truly good thing. Every one is liable to sprains, it not to rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, and similar ailments. And this Liniment works like a charm in curing these diseases every time. It is like an angel in household, When you want something to relieve a certain class of troubles, like those described, think of Bishop Soule's Liniment, which takes hold where the physicians leave off. It is manufactured by F. W. Ryder & Co., in this city, who also produce *Burt's Dyspepsia Cure*, an excellent preparation for what it pretends to master.

☞ Herrman, the prestidigitateur, went into a Cincinnati market the other day, and after breaking open eggs and finding gold and silver pieces in them, pulling eggs out of a huckster's mouth, etc., for a while, wrung the head of a pigeon off, and when the owner demanded pay, restored the bird to life.

The National Republican Convention met and was duly organized at Cincinnati on Wednesday, June 14th. The opinions and calculations regarding the probable nominee for President were varied up to the hour of our going to press. Although Mr. Blaine evidently has the unanimous adherence of the rank and file, the opponents are not idle and are endeavoring to make combinations sufficiently strong to defeat his selection.

HOW CORLISS CAME TO BE A MILLIONAIRE.—The Corliss engine has a somewhat remarkable history. Mr. George H. Corliss was a dry goods merchant in Providence, R. I., who invented a cut off machine by which the surplus power in an engine could be saved from waste. Satisfied, after perfecting his apparatus, that he had made a valuable discovery, he offered his invention to the neighboring manufacturers They said they would like to have it but could not afford to pay him what he asked. He and pay him only that they saved in coal, labor, etc., during five years. The result proved that he had made an excellent bargain, and he is now a millionaire.

Saving the Old South.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held in the Old South Church on Wednesday, June 14th, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of seeing what could be done to save the historic edifice from the uplifted hands of destruction. The building was plastered with public appeals, the steeple was gay with flags, a band of music was in attendance, and there was much eloquent speaking. The object was to raise a fund, by popular subscription, sufficient to secure the building from destruction. The Society consider the property [illegible] speaking, subscriptions were called for, and several were forthcoming. One gentleman stands pledged to give the last $100,000 necessary for the purpose. Rev. Mr. Murray is to preach a sermon on the subject a few Sundays hence in Music Hall, after which a collection is to be taken up, from which at least several thousand dollars are counted on.

On motion of Curtis Guild, Esq., it was unanimously resolved, that this meeting respectfully requests the following citizens to assume the responsibility of making conditions for the preservation of the "Old South," in case a requisite sum is subscribed for its purchase within the specified period named by the late purchaser of the edifice:

Alexander H. Rice, George C. Richardson, Josiah Quincy, Robert C. Waterson, Eben D. Jordan, Samuel Eliot, Richard Frothingham, Edward W. Kinsley, Mrs. S. P. Hooper, Mrs. Jas. T. Fields, John W. Chandler, M. P. Kennard, John T. Clark, George W. Simmons, Samuel D. Warren, William Claflin, Marius Hills, Edward Everett Hale, Marshall P. Wilder, James Hastings, Henry F. Kidder, Charles P. Clark, Edward S. Tobey, William H. H. Murray.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT STEARNS.—The funeral of the late President Stearns of Amherst College, took place there Tuesday. College exercises were suspended, places of business were closed, and a very large gathering assembled to pay the last tribute of respect. The trustees held a meeting in Walker Hall at 9 o'clock, at which the president's death was formally announced, and suitable remarks made. During the morning the public viewed the remains, lying in state in the College Chapel. The procession formed in front of the chapel and marched to the house, where they took charge of the remains and bore them to the college church, which was richly draped and decorated. The services consisted of reading of Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Blagden, of Boston, and prayer by Professor Tyler, in which he alluded to the long and faithful services of Dr. Stearns, especially in connection with the college. After the benediction, pronounced by Professor Tyler, the students formed in line, the freshmen first, then the sophomores and juniors, followed by the seniors, who, by relays, carried the bier from the church to the cemetery. At the grave, Professor Seelye performed the service in a most touching manner, notwithstanding it then began to rain in torrents.

WHICH SHALL I TAKE?

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, some of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars, and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been brought by each are as numerous as those supposed to have been wrought by another In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But he should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is *advertising*. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. "The test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useful outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family medicines, we would call attention to the fact that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is offered:

DR. V. PIERCE, M. D.: NEWARK, N. J.

Dear Sir,—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such words as "Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing;" or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted;" and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being in the store, said to me, "I don't want no doctors 'round me as long as I can get this. I never did it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

ATHA B. CROOKS.

HOW MANY THOUSANDS OF THE PRESENT GENERATION, might be saved from lingering disease, and untimely death, if they could have been possessed of such books as the Medical Works of the Peabody Medical Institute, "The Science of Life or Self Preservation," "The Physiology of Woman and her Diseases," also "Diseases of the Nervous System, or Pathology of the Nerves and Nervous Maladies." These invaluable works explain in a thoroughly lucid manner the terrible results that are sure to follow from neglect of such diseases, or ignorant, boisterous, quackery, and Premature decline in Man, and points out the proper course to pursue, in order to obtain perfect health. Send 2 cent Pamphlet for Catalogue. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., opposite Revere House.

REVERE, N. H., May 3, 1870.

Dear Sir—Having received great benefit from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, I am willing to add my testimony to the thousands of others constantly sounding its praise. During the late war I was in the army, and had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was confined in Salisbury and other Southern prisons several months, and became so much reduced in health and strength as to be a mere skeleton to my former self. On being released I was a fit subject for a Northern hospital, where I remained some two months and then came home. My physician recommended and procured for me several bottles of PERUVIAN SYRUP, which I continued to use for several weeks, and found my health restored and my weight increased from ninety pounds to one hundred and fifty, my usual weight, and I have been in my usual good health ever since; and I can cheerfully recommend it in all cases of weakness and debility of the system, whether arising from an impure state of the blood, dyspepsia, or any other cause, believing it will in most cases give entire satisfaction.

Yours truly, GEO. S. BIXBY.

PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged to be best in use. Each pound bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without.

THE STOCK MARKET.

State Street at 3 P. M., June 16, 1876.

	OFFERED	ASKED
American Gold	112½	113
Boston Land Co	5½	6
Boston Water Power Co	8	8½
Brookline Land Company	4	50
Eastern Railroad 7s, S F	50	20½
Boston, Hartford & Erie R R 7s	20½	182
Boston & Albany Railroad	182	94
Boston & Maine Railroad	94	84
Clinton, Sandy & Cleveland R R	83	104
Eastern Railroad	104	—
Metropolitan Railroad	97	48
Nashua Railroad, preferred	47½	—
Old Colony RR	107½	—
Rutland Railroad, preferred	50	—
Vermont & Canada Railroad	25	—

WINDFALLS.

In this city, 8th inst., by Rev. William G. Babcock, Mr. Gilbert Cogswell to Miss Annie F. Roberts

In Dorchester, 8th inst., in St. Mary's Church, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Healy, Mr. Peddon A. D., to Miss A. T. Twing, D. D., of New

last week. The quality of the
as it was last week. Lard being
hard to sell, and common large
the best demand for neat hogs
our top quotations. We quote
and tail-ends at 5@5½c; a few
selling at the latter price, most
@ 5c.
the demand for Sheep for home
has been very indifferent, the
markets absorbing fairly three-
The quality of the Sheep has
better than last week, while
are extra. Lambs $1.50@$4 @
Stock sheep dull at $1.50@$4 @

Y MARKET.

market has not only been an
to many it has been disastrous,
Tuesday, but the large receipts
ng day placed the market under
who handled it to their advan-

not as large as that of last week,
dealers as pressing, for had they
have been different. The supply
no competition among the buyers,
were obliged to coax them
ock off their hands. This they
concessions.
ek were 5,139 head, and
New York dealers taking 1,360
ining 1,300 quite prices of
ommon, $c on medium and $c on

was 6@c @ lb, which Battersby
Dewey for 15 head selected prime
@ 1,400 lbs. W. H. Mooney sold
cattle, Illinois steers at $5.60 @
ers $4.40@, and Texas 4@4½c.

owing are the receipts of the
from the Central Railroad reg-

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
.....	122	19	...
.....	211	6	21
.....	221	4	31
.....	111	3	...
.....	30	10	8
.....	2	13	12
.....	20	10	8
.....	...	5	...
.....	665	64	68

parative statement of the re-
ay rail for the week ending
ow, Sheep 300, and Hogs 100.

ek.	Last week.	Total since January 1.
.....	9,877	171,864
.....	13,000	289,000
.....	9,000	288,500

of comparative value to corre-
ding of the market this week:

$ — @ —	Last week.
6 60 @6 75	5 62 @6 75
6 50 @6 75	5 40 @6 62
4 75 @5 20	5 20 @6 62
4 75 @5 40	5 20 @6 40
6 00 @6 00	4 25 @5 00
6 00 @6 00	5 00 @6 00

80 head were received, but they
mmons, scattered along the river
have purchased a few of them
ted in New York, they did not
200 left over from last week.
men, at $4@$5.50 for common to

e, but they were mainly through
ithers bought at @5½c; fair to
@c @ lb, live weight
he receipts were up 13,200 head.
Sheep, though there were more
ed last week. Of Sheep the aver-
supply of Lambs con-
Western and were mainly from
There were only of a medium
were all through purchasers and
four loads of Sheep and five of
ere with city buyers at the mar-
ruling: Sheep, common to fair,
@c; good to extra, 6½@6¾c @
fair, 5½@6c; fair to good, 6¼@
@ lb, only a few having been

PHIA MARKET.

ore active the past week, but
2,700 head arrived and sold at
Pennsylvania and Western steers,
good, and at $4.90@5.00 @ 100
Sheep rather lower; 10,000 head
@ lb generally sold at $5@$10 @ 100 lbs net.

9 MARKET.

e continued large, 24,764 head
he past week against 24,432 the
pping inquiry has been fairly
been shipped. The quality
been a trifle better than the pre-
is directly through to the pack-
kept the market for low grades of
stock steers and feeders have
at $4 20@5 20.

fat, well formed 3 to 5 year old
1,550 lbs, $4 75@5 00. Good
steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400
grades of steers in fair finish,
lbs, $4 20@4 65. Butchers'
and common to choice cows,
ging $3 50@4 10. Veal calves
mmon cattle, weighing 800 to
ed at $3@4 and thin cows,
stall-fed steers, $2 and $3 @
ilst the past week were 70,286
previous week, the figures are
it quite freely, and nearly every-
the end of the week, at a decline
he receipts for Monday of this
We quote $5 65@5 10 for com-
ds of sales at $5 75@$6 for fair

e of wool is discouraging some
ers are breaking their original stock
ed. This gives larger receipts
Common and low qualities go
ly, while choice lots sell readily
former.

ly for the Plowman

TCHEN MARKET.

ll the Monday come in.

AIL PRICES.

INCY MARKET.

Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.

Beef Liver.....	@10
Beef Tongues.....	10 @16
Corned Beef.....	8 @12½
Smoked Beef.....	12 @16
Beef Tongue, salt.	14 @16

Lard, &c.

Flint & Co., Nos. 28

Smoked Shoulders	11 @12
Smoked Ribs.....	9 @10
Sausages.....	12 @14
Pigs' Feet.....	4 @5
Lard.....	11 @14
Rendered.....	@ —

cock & Son, Nos. 9 & 11.

Mutton, legs.....	14 @20
Mutton, shoulder	10 @12½

Cheese, &c.

Chamberlain & Co. Nos. 79 & 81

Factory.....	13 @13
Farm.....	9 @13

Co., No. 79

Cape Cod.....	12 @ —
Eastern.....	@17
Northern.....	@16
Western.....	@16

Fy, Game, &c.

Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.

Partridges, pr ...	@ —
Pigeons, doz	1 00 @1 25
Woodcock, doz	4 00 @5 00
English Pheasants, pr	1 00 @ —
Teal, per pair	60 @ 65
Snipe, per doz	1 00 @1 25
Brant, per pr	2 00 @2 50
Venison, lb...	15 @ 25

ish, &c.

Rich, Nos. 113 & 117.

Mackerel, Span	@ —
ish, lb	@ 40
Oysters, solid,	
per gallon.....	@1 40
Perch, do.....	@ 17
Pickerel, do.....	@ 40
Quohaugs, solid,	
per quart.....	@ 40
Salmon, lb.....	@ 40
Salmon, pickled	@ 30
Salmon, new	
Smoked.....	@ 25
Scollops, per qt...	@ 40
Smelts, lb.....	@ 20
Shad.....	@ 20
White fish.....	@ 17
Tongues and	
Sounds.....	@ 12
White Perch.....	@ 10

Vegetables.

Avery & Co., Nos. 97 &

Beets, pk.....	@ 27
Beans—	
White, dry, pk	75 @1 00
Shelled, qt...	20 @ —
Carrots, bunch.	10 @ 15
Carrots, bunch.	@ 15
Cauliflowers...	@ —
Cucumbers, doz	@ 40
Lettuce, head	@ 5
Limes, pickled	@ 5
Onions, Bermuda lb	@ 5
Potato, bush...	@ —
Pickles—	
Cucumber, gal	@ 75
Mixed, per pt	@ 25
Sweet do, pk	@ 25
Squashes— Hubbard	@ 5
Marrow, lb...	@ 5
Hubbard, lb	@ 5
Turnips, new, bunch	@ 10
Tomatoes, new, qt	@ 25@37
Cucumbers, do	@ 5
	@ 5
	@ 25
	@ 10
	@ 50@

SALE PRICES.

UINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c.

Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.

Family bbl	18 00 @20 00
Tongues, bbl	24 00 @26 00

Lard, &c.

Levi Flint & Co., No. 29.

Ohio more	22 50 @23 00
Ohio prime	19 00 @19 00
Lard, @ lb	13 @14
Ohio leaf	13 @14

Cheese, &c.

@ lb	13 @14
Hogs, whole	@ 9

House and Land Wanted on Rent.

10 to 50 acres of land, with house and
barn upon it. Wanted to rent for a term
of years, with an agre ment, giving the
and the terms of purchase at a stipulated price,
jel7 2w F. R ELLIOTT, P.O. Box 5346, Boston.

Ducks' Eggs.

C. E. L HAYWARD, Peterboro', N. H., will sell
Eggs from Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, Cayuga,
White Muscovy, White Top Cochin China and Gray
$3. Also, Eggs from 8 varieties of Bantams, and 30
other varieties of Fowls, at $2 @ 75 varieties of
Pigeons. The largest variety in the country. *je17-1t*

Mortgagees' Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage
deed given by ELLEN REGAN and JOHN REGAN, of Bos-
ton, to the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts, by ELLEN REGAN, of said Boston, dated
1872, and recorded in Suffolk County Registry of Deeds,
Book 1151, Page 69, and for a breach of the conditions
thereof, will be sold at Public Auction on or near the
premises in East Boston, so called in said Boston, on
MONDAY, the third day of July next, at one o'clock in
the afternoon, all and singular the premises described
in said mortgage deed as follows, to wit: A certain piece
of land with the buildings thereon, situated in
that part of Boston called East Boston, bounded and
described as follows, viz: Southeasterly on Bremen
Street, three hundred and six inches, northeast erly
on lot numbered twenty (20) on plan hereinafter men-
(6) on said plan, twenty-three feet and six inches, and
southwesterly on lot numbered eighteen (18) on said
plan, eighty feet, being the lot numbered nineteen (19)
on Eddy's plan, dated Oct. 18, 1847, and recorded with
deeds, and on the same premises this day con-
veyed to me by MICHAEL REGAN, by deed of even
date herewith to be recorded. Said sale will be made
subject to all unpaid taxes if any.

ELLEN REGAN.
Ware, June 9th, 1876. By her Att'y, HENRY C. DAVIS.
je17-3t

New Advertisements.

FLOUR OF RAW BONE!

The same article used by Dr. Nichols in his Haverhill
farm experiments.
Prof. Goessmann, of the Agricultural College, the high-
est authority in the State, says of it:

BENJ. RANDALL—Dear Sir:
Please find enclosed result of a careful analysis of the
sample of Flour of Raw Bone sent me for that purpose,
and the composition of the article is very good,
least of the large amount of phosphoric acid contained
citrate of magnesia soluble.
The commercial value, according
mercial Fertilizers, is therefore $45.72 per ton.
to $50. (Signed) CHAS. A. GOESSMANN.

Results of Analysis of Flour of Raw Bone:
One hundred parts contained—

Ash constituents.....	55 90
Phosphoric Acid.....	31 94
Of which are soluble in Citrate of Ammonia .	6 34
Total Nitrogen, 3.55—equiv. to Ammonia.....	4.31
Resident for top dressing, and does not waste.	
	50 @
	10 @
	50@8

PRICE $—2 1-2 cts. per lb. Per ton, $45 00.
Also for sale,
POTASH SALTS,
SUPERPHOSPHATE PLASTER,
JONESPORT FERTILIZER—for Cabbages,
Potatoes, not Roots.
OYSTER-SHELL FLOUR—the best, cheapest
article in the market for protection of Vines from
bugs.
Send for circular to
BENJ. RANDALL,
ja17-4t East Boston, Mass.

House and Land Wanted on Rent.

10 to 50 acres of land, with house and
barn upon it. Wanted to rent for a term
of years, with an agre ment, giving the
and the terms of purchase at a stipulated price,
jel7 2w F. R ELLIOTT, P.O. Box 5346, Boston.

Ducks' Eggs.

C. E. L HAYWARD, Peterboro', N. H., will sell
Eggs from Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, Cayuga,
White Muscovy, White Top Cochin China and Gray
$3. Also, Eggs from 8 varieties of Bantams, and 30
other varieties of Fowls, at $2 @ 75 varieties of
Pigeons. The largest variety in the country. *je17-1t*

Mortgagees' Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage
deed given by ELLEN REGAN and JOHN REGAN, of Bos-
ton, to the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts, by ELLEN REGAN, of said Boston, dated
1872, and recorded in Suffolk County Registry of Deeds,
Book 1151, Page 69, and for a breach of the conditions
thereof, will be sold at Public Auction on or near the
premises in East Boston, so called in said Boston, on
MONDAY, the third day of July next, at one o'clock in
the afternoon, all and singular the premises described
in said mortgage deed as follows, to wit: A certain piece
of land with the buildings thereon, situated in
that part of Boston called East Boston, bounded and
described as follows, viz: Southeasterly on Bremen
Street, three hundred and six inches, northeast erly
on lot numbered twenty (20) on plan hereinafter men-
(6) on said plan, twenty-three feet and six inches, and
southwesterly on lot numbered eighteen (18) on said
plan, eighty feet, being the lot numbered nineteen (19)
on Eddy's plan, dated Oct. 18, 1847, and recorded with
deeds, and on the same premises this day con-
veyed to me by MICHAEL REGAN, by deed of even
date herewith to be recorded. Said sale will be made
subject to all unpaid taxes if any.

ELLEN REGAN.
Ware, June 9th, 1876. By her Att'y, HENRY C. DAVIS.
je17-3t

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE DAIRY INTERESTS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The American Dairymen's Association has erected, in close proximity to the Agricultural Building of the Centennial Internat ional Exhibition, a model Cheese and Butter Factory, with rooms for an extensive display of Dairy Products and the Apparatus and Appliances used in the manufacture of the same.

The Dairy House is in the form of a double L, the front portion being 116 feet long by 28 feet wide, and comprising three apartments; the centre one illustrative in its appointments of the American Cheese Factory, and Creamery Sys tem; the end rooms being fitted up for the ex-tion of Butter and Fancy Cheese. The wings are 64 feet in length by 30 feet in width, and are appropriated, one for the display of Foreign Cheese, the other for American.

Beneath the building is a cellar of 864 square feet, for the storage of products not ready for exhibition.

The whole structure is of two stories in height, the upper floor being fitted up with reception, committees, rooms for the preparation of products, and for storage and the packing of goods. To establish restaurant purposes, is being designed to establish a Farmers' Lunch Room in the building. Access to the interior of the exhibition-rooms will be closed to visitors, ample opportunity being given to view the display through windows on windows opening upon the verandas, which surrounds the whole structure.

Dresses and Butter will be displayed on tables, provided free of charge. Producers may themselves assume the charge of their goods, or can place them in the care of thoroughly capable caretakers, selected by the Bureau, and paid by the Exhibitors according to a scale of prices to be established by the Dairymen's Association.

The Dairy building will be ready for the reception of Exhibits from June 7th to November 1st, it being designed to have a *constant* Exhibition of a feature commending itself to the fullest support of Dairymen. To afford, however, opportunity for more active Competition, it has been thought best to have Grand Exhibitions, one of decided to have two Grand Exhibitions, one of Summer Butter and Cheese, June 28th to July 8th; and one of Autumn Butter and Cheese, October 17th to 21st. For the guidance of Producers, the Bureau of Agriculture has devised the following regulations:—

Butter will be judged upon the relative merits as to the make, color, flavor, texture, solidity, and keeping quality. Parties exhibiting for Competition must be prepared to furnish full statements as to the *manner of the Butter*, upon which marks will be supplied.

Butter offered for Competition will be in most acceptable form, if made under the following specifications, applicable respectively to the Manufacture of Creameries and Dairies.

Best package of 200 or more pounds made at any time.

Best package of 35 lbs. or over, made at any time.

Best package of 35 lbs, or over, of oldest make, month respectively.

Best package of 5 lbs. in 1 lb. prints.

Best sample of 5 lbs. or more, made respectively from the produce of the various breeds of cattle.

Cheese will be judged upon the relative merits as to quality, make, texture, keeping, flavor and color. Parties exhibiting for Competition must be prepared to furnish, upon printed blanks, full statements as to the manner of making and caring of the Cheese, and method of making and caring of the rennet.

Cheeses must not be pressed, or tried in any way before being exhibited, or they will be disqualified for Competition. Awards will be made upon the various established appellations, both of Foreign and Home productions.

Cheese entered for Competition will be divided into Classes, respectively of Factory Manufacture, and Dairy Production of that made previous to the year 1876, and that made during the year 1876.

Cheese offered for Competition will be in most acceptable form if made under the following Classifications:

Heaviest Cheese of good quality.

Best Cheese 3000 lbs. or over.

Best three Cheeses of each brand respectively, between 3 and 10 lbs., between 10 and 30 lbs., between 30 and 50 lbs., and between 50 and 70 lbs.

Best three Cheeses in each Class Artificially Colored.

Best three Cheeses in each Class of Natural Color.

Best three Cheeses for Special Display, in October, of not less than 20 lbs. of Dairy production, made in the second and third week respectively, in June, July, August, and September, 1876.

Best Cheese of oldest make, of each appellation.

Best lot of three Preserved Rennets.

Best sample of Coloring for Dairy Products.

Entries for Exhibition, either continuously or at the periods of Stated Displays, can be made free of charge, now terms, which will be furnished upon application. Producers who apply for room will receive permits for space, and directions as to how to be attached to the packages. Freight must be paid at point of shipment, which will secure the delivery of goods in the factory.

Blank forms for the entry of products, and *Circulars* are *Ready*, may be had upon application.

BURNETT LANDRETH,
Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.

D. L. POPE,
Special Staff of Dairy Section.

☞ Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, has accepted the order of membership of the Order of the Christopher Columbus Monument Association, and in his letter of acceptance he assured that body of his gratification in becoming identified with a work of the kind in America.

The Columbus monument is now *en route* to this country.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 13.

Great Britain.

THE WINSLOW CASE.

The London *Standard* editorially comments thus upon the latest aspect of the Winslow case: Secretary Fish is technically right regarding the terms of the treaty and probably as to the meaning of the act of 1870, but we are inclined to think that while the secretary is technically right he is substantially wrong. The government certainly has no desire to shelter Winslow or any other American criminal, but it cannot depart from the position it has reluctantly taken, and we must hope therefore that the United States will soon find itself in a position to assent to an interpretation of the present treaty or to the conclusion of a new one which will insure the objects the two governments have equally in view.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A despatch to the *London Times* from Berlin says that, notwithstanding the announcement of the armistice, fighting continues in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. The same dispatch reports that Turkey on the 10th inst. demanded the immediate payment of Servia's outstanding tribute. A despatch from Constantinople states that the grand vizier has notified the imperial commissioners in Bosnia and Herzegovina that the reforms already granted for those provinces will be maintained in their integrity.

SEEDS.

All the Best Varieties suitable for the season.

LATE CABBAGE,
MANGEL WURZEL,
CARROT and
TURNIP.

SWEET CORN,
HUNGARIAN and
LARGE MILLET.

GEO. P. FOGG, Proprietor,

(Successor to the Seed Department of the Ames Plow Co.,)

Quincy Hall, . . Boston.

jal7-4t

"HOT OR COLD."

One trial will convince the most skeptical that STARCHINE can be used in hot or cold starch with equally good results. There is no other article that will starch so stiff or produce as fine a finish. Do not believe it if told there is. Buy STARCHINE. Price, 25 cents. Sold by grocers. *je17-1t*

STOVE DEALERS'

Liquid Blacking!

Ladies, is just what you want to put on your stove before putting it away for the summer. It prevents all rust. Ask your stove dealer or grocer for it. *je17-6t*

THE

WARRIOR MOWER

Reliable. Durable.
Lightest Draft.
Easiest Managed.

BUYERS AND USERS OF MOWERS!

Examine the Warrior, and notice the following points of superiority over all other machines:

Our guards are nearer together than those of any other machine, being only 2½ inches from centre to centre, which is a very desirable feature for the following reasons:—

1st. It is almost impossible to stone the knives.

2d. It renders the Guards less liable to break.

3d. It takes less power to do the work, because the grass is more evenly divided, is collected in smaller parcels, and consequently cut easier; and because narrow sections require less throw to the crank, which is shortened and the work brought nearer the power applied.

The Finger-bar has a wabbling or rolling motion in its length, allowing the points of the Guards to rise or fall, and to ride over dead furrows or run over the cradle-knolls with ease.

The driving wheels are eight inches further apart than in most other machines, which allows them to run in the track made for them by the Track-Cleaner, and thus avoid running over the cut crop.

The Gearing is of the kind called "Planetary," and is entirely encased in an iron shell which encircles the Axletree, and *KEEPS OUT ALL GRASS AND DIRT FROM THE COGS AND GEARING.*

The Frame is iron, so arranged and balanced that it brings NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES' NECK AND ENTIRELY PREVENTS ALL SIDE DRAFT.

Tilting Lever for Raising and Lowering the Points of the Guards.

We challenge the world to show as perfect a tilting lever, and this is what renders the Warrior capable of mowing on rough and bumpy land where other mowers invariably fail, and CAN MOW MORE ACRES WITHOUT GRINDING THE KNIVES THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

Prices Reduced! Send for Circular.

E. E. LUMMUS & CO.,
32 South Market St., Boston.
☞ Agents wanted. *je10-tf*

JUNE, 1876.

THE

SPRAGUE MOWER

Is still without a Superior as regards

LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT,
SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION,
AND DURABILITY.

Having sold the SPRAGUE for six years without ever selling one that did not give entire satisfaction, we feel justified in recommending it to our customers.

NOTICE THE LOW PRICE.

3 1-2 feet Cut	$80
4 " "	85
4 1-2 " "	90

CREEDMORE HORSE HAY RAKE!

A New Self-Dump Rake.
Perfect in Construction.
Simple and Durable.
Price, $40.

—ALSO—

THE "ITHACA" RAKE.

Bullard Hay Tedder.

Price Reduced to $60.

NELLIS' HARPOON HORSE HAY RAKE!

AND

A Large and carefully selected Stock of

Haying Tools

—AND—

MACHINERY,

Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. BRECK & SONS,

51 and 52 No. Market St.,
BOSTON

The Gleaner!

The Favorite Rake of New England.

Has been still further improved, with the determination that it shall continue to be unsurpassed.

A peculiar feature of this rake, and one that is highly appreciated, is the novel manner of hanging the teeth, so that the points run flat on the ground, *as a true with the tread of the wheels*, and thus get under the hay and pick it up, and carry it along without dragging it on the ground.

It carries a large winrow, rakes clean, and possesses many other advantages.

It is thoroughly constructed throughout, and can't fail to please. We offer it for the season of 1876 at

REDUCED PRICES.

Call and see it, or send for circular.

EVERETT & SMALL,
43 South Market Street, Boston,
je10-4t Agents for Manufacturers.

King of the Field!

THE

HOLLINGSWORTH

Sulky Rake

Is no new and untried machine, but has been before the public for the last eleven years, and has stood the most thorough test of time and use, and stands to day, as it did ten years ago,

Without a Rival among Sulky Rakes.

51,000 of them Now in Use!

With every returning year the demand is increasing, and it is gratifying to know that in localities where they are already most numerous the demand is the greatest.

Prices Reduced for 1876.

E. E. LUMMUS & CO.,
32 South Market Street.
☞ Agents wanted. Send for Circular. *je10 tf*

POTATO BUGS!

The only sure exterminator is PARIS GREEN, sprinkled on the vines when wet with dew. Stock at wholesale prices. Also, CARBOLATE OF LIME, POWDERED HELLEBORE and FLOUR OF PLASTER, all of which are destructive to insect life. Send for circular. For sale in any quantity, and sent by express to any address.

W. H. B)WKER & CO.,
43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Fertilizers.
jel0-tf

THE HAY MAKER!

THE WONDERFUL MACHINE!

New Mechanical Movement!

Noiseless Action!

THE GEARS INSTEAD OF THE CRANK CUT THE GRASS!

No pitman to meet obstructions. No Machinery between the Wheels.

The Lightest possible Draft. The Longest possible Life.

The most Perfect Construction. The BEST, and so the CHEAPEST!

Send for Terms, and close orders soon.

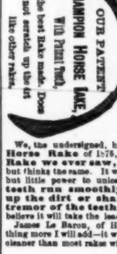
GEO. B. WEAVER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Walter A. Wood Mower.

23,507 Built and Sold in 1875.

Every Machine Warranted to work perfectly. Examine the genuine "Wood" before purchasing.

Champion Horse Rake!



With Patent Independent Steel Teeth.

We have more than one hundred signatures to the following:—

We, the undersigned, have used the Champion Horse Rake of 1875, and pronounce it the best Rake we ever saw, and know of no one using it but thinks the same. It works very easily, and requires but little power to unload it. The steel runner teeth run smoothly, and do not scratch up the dirt or shake out the hay by the tremor of the teeth, as other Rakes. We believe it will take the lead of all other Rakes.

Jesse L. Bacon, of Hopkinton, says, there is one thing more I will add—it will rake hay that is not made cleaner than most rakes will thoroughly made.

HAYING TOOLS

of every description, at wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices.

WHITTEMORE BROS.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
128 and 130 So. Market St., Boston.
my27-6t

HUNGARIAN GRASS

Can be profitably Sown for a Month.

THE

Matfield Fertilizer

Is Ready for it.

HENRY N. HOOPER, Manager.
32 Broad St., Boston.
je10-4t

PUMPS!

The place to buy the best

Force Pumps

for Houses, Stables, Gardens, and particularly Green Houses, is at 57 Sudbury St.

We have made arrangements with Mr. H. M. Wirsell to take charge of this department, whose long experience in the business cannot fail to be appreciated by all who are in want of Pumps.

Twitchell, Pike & Co.,
jel0-tf 57 Sudbury St., Boston.

Domett's Patent

SAFETY CHECK REIN

OBVIATES all the objections made of the ordinary Check Rein, by the humane portion of the community, adds to the security of the driver. As it is always ready to stop the horse in case of accident to the driving reins, can also be used to secure the horse while standing in the street with the reins on without the ordinary check, or by a child without making a mistake. Is light, neat and durable, and only needs to be tried to be appreciated and will be within the reach of all. Send for circular giving full particulars to

W. DAMETT,
33 Castle St., Boston, Mass.
je10-13t

IMPROVED

Horse Hay-Rake,

With Improvements patented May 2d, 1876.

Farmers wanting the best and most durable HORSE HAY RAKE should send for circulars of the

Improved Balance Rake,

which is so arranged that the weight of the driver balances the Head with the Teeth, making it the

Easiest Handled Rake Known.

The Teeth are so made and attached to the Head that they will NOT SCRATCH THE GROUND.

The WHEELS and AXLES are made and finished like a carriage axle, and the whole Rake is *fashioned in the most desirable manner.* Address

Belcher & Taylor Ag'l Tool Co.,
Chicopee Falls, Mass.
je17-2t

LYMAN REFRIGERATORS.

The only

Dry Air Refrigerators

In the world. Call and see it in operation. Sold by

MOSES POND & CO.,
73 to 81 Blackstone Street,
BOSTON.
je10-2t

"DON'T FORGET IT!"—Singer's Safety Guard is worth all the Burglar Alarms ever invented. Agents wanted everywhere. Silver plated sample prepaid on receipt of 25 cents. Address A. H. SINGER, 625 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *mh11-52t*

Mantles. Mantles.

Fancy Enameled Slate Mantles. Slate Goods of all kinds. Grates, &c

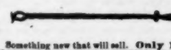
je6-13t JOSEPH W. GREGG, 59 Bromfield St.

POPE'S LATHE.

Adapted to the use of Mechanics, Jewelers, Dentists, Farmers, Amateurs, or any one desiring a good mechanical lathe for a little money. It is a perfect lath, in every respect, having a 24-inch bed, steel spindles, steel centers, steel stay, lining metal box Spur centre, 18 lb. balance wheel, leather belt, rests, face plate, wrench, &c. The bearings are so arranged that all wear can be taken up and still keep it in true. Weight complete 50 lbs. Lathe $9. Foot Power, $6. Scroll Saw attachment, $3.

POPE MANUF'G CO.,
je6-4t 45 High Street, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED.



Something new that will sell. Only 10 Cts. The MAGIC DISH WASHER, CHIMNEY CLEANER, CORK PULLER and BUSTER. Four useful articles combined in one. It is an article of merit and sells at SIGHT. No home, store or factory will be without one. Send 10 cents for sample and terms.

NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MANF'G CO.,
mh11-59t 34 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

Secure Your Doors!

Knob Spindle Lock Co.,
62 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass.
P. O. Address, Box 7. AGENTS WANTED. *je3-13t*

J. ELERY PIPER,
DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Lime, Sand, Cement, Bricks,
Land and Mason's Plaster, Hair, &c.
OFFICE AND YARD
476 and 478 Atlantic Avenue,
(late 256 Broad St.) BOSTON.
J. ELERY PIPER. | my27-6t | P. BRIGHAM.

The ONLY PLACE in Boston where EVERY ARTICLE for DOW wear can be found.

FREE!

We will send $1. Samples of our best selling Articles, and full particulars of the best paying business for any person wishing to test our goods, with a view to business. Address with stamp P. J. RAY & Co. Chicago.
ap22-tf

An agent just cleared $100 *first* 2 weeks selling the

LIFE AND MISSION OF LIVINGSTONE

Another $80, first 6 days. Over 50,000 copies of the standard Life of the Veteran Explorer sold. 150,000 more needed by the people. A book of *unrivaled interest and beauty*, illustrated, and a *royal chance for agents.* For *proof* and *terms*, address Hubbard Bros., Springfield, Mass.
my27-6t

HAYING APPROACHES.

The *Haymaker Mower* is going steadily forward to the leading farmers (of every County of New England,) who have still faith in the excellent principle of sweep paper talk, or who have known the machine as the New Clipper, C. O. B., is readily offered to secure the machine

As I have said, I have no system of agencies for this year, I started to deal with the farmer and Farmers' Clubs, and feel safe to go on. The public desire to see this machine has induced me to place one in Boston, with F. F. Johnson, 91 & 93 Water street; one with Wm. C. Sawyer & Co., 23 Market Square, Portland, Me., and one with Geo. Brothers, at Lewiston, Me., and when the reports from these, I will advise by letter on inquiry, of others with farmers' clubs. I will be pleased to meet those who may call on Wednesdays at the Water street store, and explain its peculiar merits. Also, on Thursdays, at 22 Market Square, Portland, Me. Let me repeat, that it is not an experimental machine, but *the best* and *the cheapest*.

☞ See testimonials!

GEO. B. WEAVER.

What Mr. DANIEL GREGG, of New Boston, N. H., says:

Dear Sir:—The New Clipper I bought of you (*in my estimation,*) is much above your recommendation. The noiseless motion and light draft, together with the many other improvements over any and every other machine far surpasses any one's ideas, who has not used the different machines on my two farms. I shall mower with one horse easily; you can't speak too highly in the favor. Had I the time I would like to pass through my county, with it, and show its operation to every farmer this spring, that they may know of it *as it is*, and *of what it is*, before buying any other, because neighbor A. & B. has got one, and thinks he has the best, when he has not had the chance to *see the best.*

Yours respectfully, DANIEL GREGG.

P. S. As perfected in the Haymaker, 1876, will surely give it its true position, and I would advise those so sceptical as not to trust what you say, to wait a year rather than buy any other. *my27-tf*

1876 1876
Haying Tools!

The Largest and Best Stock in Boston, among which will be found

500 of the celebrated New Modern

BUCKEYE

(2 and 3 horse)

MOWING MACHINES!

See it before buying any other Machine.

500 Bullard's Latest Improved

HAY TEDDERS,

with high wheels The only machine that gives entire satisfaction

500 Improved

Bay State Horse Rakes,

With wheels and Cast-Steel Teeth.

100 Whitcomb's Improved

HORSE RAKES,

With wheels.

1000 "New Excelsior"

Lawn Mowers.

1000 doz. Hubbard & Blake's Celebrated Clipper Scythes,
Ground, Ready for Use.

1000 doz. Phillips, Messer & Colby's Celebrated Clipper Scythes
Ground Ready for Use.

300 doz. Phillips, Messer & Colby's Cast Steel Scythes.

800 doz. Dunn Edge Tool Co.'s Celebrated Cutlery Steel Scythes,
Ground, Ready for Use.

400 Doz. 2 and 3 Bowed

HAY RAKES.

400 Doz. 2 and 3 Bowed Hay Rakes.
400 Doz. DRAG RAKES.
100 Revolving Rakes.
100 Spring Tooth Horse Rakes.
1000 Doz. 2 and 3 tine Hay Forks
500 Doz. Scythe Rifles.
1000 Doz. Scythe Ticklers.
1000 Doz. Scythe Stones.
500 Grindstones, on Frames, complete, and Grindstone Fixtures.
Grain Cradles,
Bush Scythes and Snaths.
Horse Rackets, &c., &c.
NELLIS'S
Harpoon Horse Pitchforks,
For sale at the lowest prices, by

PARKER & GANNETT,

49 North Market St., 46 Merchants' Row,
je3-4t BOSTON, MASS.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAINE.

Organized 1849.

GROSS ASSETS,

Ten Millions!

ANNUAL INCOME,

Two and One-Half Millions!

SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES,

One Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars!

HENRY S WASHBURN, President.
DANIEL SHARP, Vice-President.
WHITING H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.
DAVID L. GALLUP, Secretary and Actuary.

HOME OFFICE,
153 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
my20-13t

SEEDS!

Of the best quality, for sowing at the present time, and at the lowest prices.

Mangel Wurtzel Best, all varieties.	
Best Table Beet,	"
Carrots,	"
Ruta Baga,	"
Turnip,	"
Hungarian Grass,	"
Millet,	"
Buckwheat, &c., &c.	
Field, Garden and Flower Seeds in every variety.	

PARKER & GANNETT
No. 49 North Market Street, and
my20-tf 46 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Is a positive Cure for

ATKINSON'S FRENCH CORNS AND UNIONS PLASTER

Corns,
Swollen Joints,
Bunions,
or any Disease of the Feet.

33 HANOVER STREET, Boston, September 17, 1866.
Atkinson's French Plaster has a wide-spread reputation in this section, as one of the best preparations extant, for the purpose for which it is recommended, and we take pleasure in stating that from personal experience, and the favorable reports from our friends who have used it, we believe the article to possess all the merits which the proprietor claims for it.
GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicines.

Sold by all druggists, and Boot and Shoe Dealers. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail.
W. D. ATKINSON, Jr.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
No. 173 Commercial Street, Boston.
my6-13t

FRANKLIN SNOW & CO.,
Dry and Pickled Fish,

176 Atlantic Avenue, T Wharf.
Special attention given to New England trade.
Refuse Salt, for fertilizing purposes, always on hand. *my20-13t*

The Greatest Selling Centennial Book is

Our Country

AND ITS RESOURCES.

Not only *complete* in our *thrilling* history of 100 years' growth, but *grand* in descriptions of our *great Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, Cities, Curiosities, Natural Wonders* and all our *Mighty Resources in Agriculture, Commerce, Minerals, Manufactures*, form of *Government, etc.* HISTORY and DESCRIPTION of AMERICA'S "GREATEST NATION" and the Centennial Celebration, *profusely* Illustrated. No equal extant. Over 1300 pages, with a "Century" Map and a "Bird's-Eye View" free. Agents are making $40 to $120 weekly. 4000 more wanted *quickly*. $10 terms. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Springfield, Mass. *my13-4t*

DON'T FAI

The Poet's Corner.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

BY ALICE CARY.

When home the woodsman plods with axe
Upon his shoulder swung,
And in the knotted apple tree,
Are scythe and sickle hung;
When low about her clay built nest
The mother swallow trills,
And decorously slow, the cows
Are wending down the hills;
What a blessed picture of comfort
Is the evening shadows red,
Is the good old-fashioned homestead
With its bounteous table spread.

And when the winds moan wildly,
When the woods are bare and brown,
And when the swallow's clay built nest
From the rafter crumbles down,
When all the untrod garden paths
Are heaped with frozen leaves,
And icicles, like silver spikes
Are set along the eaves,
Then when the book from the shelf is brought,
And the fire lights shine and play—
In the good old-fashioned homestead
Is the farmer's holiday.

Ladies' Department.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

When pretty little Nellie May married Frank Chester, she really believed that she was entering upon a life of unclouded happiness—an unlimited extension, in fact, of her golden courtship days, wherein discords would be altogether impossible.

Loving her husband sincerely, the little wife was far too loyal to admit even to herself the greatness of her disappointment, yet the melancholy truth was plain. A cloud had darkened the domestic horizon—had well nigh shaded the honey-moon, and had threatened dire storms and tempests ever since. And this cloud, to drop metaphor, was nothing less than Frank Chester's mother—to him, the embodiment of wisdom, the fountain-head of knowledge; to his wife, a constantly quoted, and therefore disagreeable, paragon, who threatened to develop into the destroyer of her happiness.

Whatever Nellie did—whether she arranged her house or meditated some new decoration of walls or rooms, whether she superintended his favorite dish or made his after-dinner coffee with her own hands—the result was always the same. 'Ah, that isn't the way my mother used to do,' or, 'I only wish mother was here; she could show you a better way,' was Frank's invariable comment, until Nellie began to fear that she should learn to hate her mother-in-law, and to look forward with dismay to the visit which Mrs. Chester, senior, talked of paying them, but which had fortunately delayed thus far. At the end of this first month of housekeeping Frank expressed himself in no measured terms when poor Nellie timidly announced that she had not money enough to pay all the bills.

'Not money enough?' Why, Nellie, you must have been very extravagant or very wasteful, or both. Why, my mother always kept house on just *half* of the allowance I make you; and she had five children at home, while here we have only ourselves! Really, my dear, you must look after things a little better than this, or you will ruin me. All that money spent on two people, and the bills only half paid!'

'Frank,' urged Nellie, trying hard to be cool, and forcing back the tears that would spring to her eyes—'but Frank, you know your mother had only one servant—you have often said so—and we have three. Of course that makes a difference. And then you have had a great many dinner parties, and you have no idea how many extra things a dinner involves.'

'Nonsense, Nellie; you need not lay the blame on our having dined half a dozen people during the month, for I don't believe that makes an atom of difference in the long-run. No, the fault is in your inexperience. You must look at those servants of yours more closely. I only wish you had mother here for a couple of months; *she* would find the leaks, I know, and stop them too! But then, of course, you have never had the advantage of such thorough training as mother has given her daughters. Why, she has made Josie as capable as herself.'

'And I am very glad she has,' said such a 'training as you speak of,' said Nellie, hotly. 'My own dear mother was always prudent, and taught her children to be the same; but she used to say that when people had ample means, economy was too often another name for stinginess, and I believe she was right.'

'Mother was not stingy,' said Frank, with an angry flush.

'I don't see how she lived on such a pantry sum and supported so large a family without giving her whole mind to petty savings, which could have left her no time for better and brighter things. She must have given up reading and music and all that, and to what end? Just to add a few more dollars to your already large income. Now *I* think that is the worst kind of stinginess, since it defrauds the mind and soul to no purpose whatever.'

'And *I* think it is a wife's duty to please her husband,' Frank exclaimed, more annoyed than his wife could guess, for her random thrust had come close to the truth. 'Mother devoted her life to her family, and if it had not been for the economy you despise, I might not have had so much money for wasting now.'

But poor Nellie, much too fond of her husband to find quarrelling anything but misery, was fairly vanquished by this time, and retired in tears, leaving the inglorious victor to draw checks for the bills, and to soothe his disturbed conscience by resolving to buy his wife a new pair of bracelets that very day.

So the thing had been going on, sometimes better, sometimes worse—Nelly fairly disheartened at the malign influence that her mother-in-law, though so far distant, seemed to exercise over her life; Frank utterly perplexed by the storm that followed every allusion to his mother's ways, every quotation of her maxims.

Man-like, he never dreamed of the pain he was inflicting, or of the injustice of his constant comparisons; and so, never imagining that he could be to blame, he attributed all the dissensions that were fast imbittering their lives to Nellie's temper.

'Strange, she always seemed so amiable and gentle at home, that she should prove so capricious and irritable now,' he said to himself on more than one occasion; and he was fast settling into the belief that he was a model husband, with a most perversely tempered wife, when a fortunate accident showed him the truth so forcibly that he was fain to accept the lesson.

The first anniversary of their marriage was close at hand, and Nellie had planned a pleasant surprise for her husband in the shape of a dinner party composed of six of his most particular friends. Everything was succeeding finely. The invitations were all accepted and the guests pledged to secrecy, the *menu* was of the daintiest, and her new dinner dress, reserved for this occasion, unusually becoming, when, on the very morning of the eventful day, Frank pulled a letter out of his overcoat pocket as he was leaving the house, saying at the same time,

"There, Nellie, I forgot to tell you last night, but mother wrote yesterday to say you may expect her this afternoon. The fact is, I invited her to spend our wedding anniversary with us; but I wouldn't tell you before, thinking to give you a pleasant surprise. Now you can have a room in readiness, as she will arrive about four o'clock, and I will meet her at the boat and bring her up here. Good-by, little woman;' and Frank departed, serenely unconscious of the vexation and dismay he left behind.

Poor Nellie thrust the unwelcome letter into her pocket without reading it, and then hurrying to her bedroom, locked the door and sat down to have a good cry.

Such an unlooked-for addition to her carefully planned dinner party! such a provoking *contretemps* as the arrival of this dreaded mother-in-law on this particular day! it was really too much to bear, and for a while her tears flowed unrestrainedly.

Nellie had never seen Mrs. Chester until her wedding day, and even then she had found little to please her in the tall, angular, prim-mannered woman who offered such a decided contrast to her handsome, lively son, with his genial temper and ready wit.

Frank had done his best on that occasion to be cordial for both, but, though he was much too happy to see it, the two ladies had been as frigid as their relationship allowed them to be, and the year that had passed had not brought them nearer together.

All this and more passed through poor Nellie's mind before she wiped away her tears and began to think of all that yet remained to be done, and of the impossibility of appearing at her dinner table with red eyes.

This last reflection helped her to control herself. She summoned her chamber-maid, and gave the necessary directions for preparing a room for her guest, and then busied herself in attending to the details of the evening festivity, until at last she sat down to her solitary lunch with comparative cheerfulness.

'At least,' she said to herself, 'I will not let *this* day be marred by any ill temper. I will try, for Frank's sake, to welcome his mother, and no matter how she may criticise, I will be amiable.'

But another and a far graver sorrow awaited the poor little woman, for just as she rose from the table a telegram was placed in her hand, and, with a sudden presage of ill, she tore open the envelope. Her fears were confirmed; the dispatch was from her father, to announce the sudden and perhaps fatal illness of her mother, and urging her to lose no time if she would see her once more. With shaking hands and sinking heart, Nellie made her preparations for immediate departure. Her husband, who had received a similar message, was speedily at home, and made every arrangement for her comfort, soothing her as far as possible with hopeful words, and so loving and sympathetic withal that Nellie felt it doubly hard to leave him.

'If I could possibly leave my business on such short notice, you should not go alone, little wifey; but you may depend on seeing me in a day or two, and meanwhile you must write and telegraph constantly,' he said.

'And if (as I hardly dare to hope) mother should be better, you need not come until next week; but be sure to write to me every day, for I shall find so much comfort in your letters,' said Nellie, eagerly.

The promise was given, and then she suddenly remembered the dinner party, which could no longer be kept secret, so her intended surprise was unfolded to her husband.

'I did not mean to let you know about it until you came home to-night,' she said, smiling faintly at his thanks for this proof of her loving thoughtfulness.

'And what a sad ending to your pleasant little scheme!' he added, 'and what am I to do without you, darling? Do you think I could let them know in time not to come?'

Nellie shook her head. 'Impossible, Frank; it is nearly five now, and they were invited for six o'clock. Besides, now, will you have to drive fast, after leaving me at the cars, if you want to meet the boat.'

'That's true,' said Frank, looking at his watch as they drove toward the depot. 'Why, do you know, Nellie, I had quite forgotten that mother was coming, for this trouble of yours has driven everything else out of my mind!'

Nellie was soothed and somewhat cheered despite her grief, by this admission, and so they parted—she for a ride of six hours in the cars, he to go as rapidly as the carriage could take him to the steamboat landing, where his mother was already awaiting him.

It took some time to explain matters to that lady's entire satisfaction; that her daughter-in-law should have left her house on such short notice, and left it entirely to the control of her servants, was to her mind a very damaging fact, which she commented upon very freely.

'It seems to me, Frank, that your wife must be a very careless housekeeper, to start off in such a hurry, and never even wait to see if I was coming. Why, suppose there had been no room ready for me, and I afraid I shall have to break up housekeeping if she stays more than three days.'

If Nellie could have heard him!

Morning brought a telegram from Nellie to say that her mother, though very ill, was out of danger, and announcing her own intention of staying with the invalid for some time. Later in the day a letter confirmed the telegram. 'I am sure you will get along nicely without me, dear Frank, since you have your mother,' wrote Nellie; 'and as I am really very much needed here, I know you will not object if I prolong my stay to a fortnight.'

'A fortnight!' groaned Frank; 'why couldn't she have said a year? It would have been about as reasonable. But I know what I'll do; I will go after her when the week is out, and bring her home.'

When Frank reached his home that evening he was surprised to find that every thing was dark. The hall gas was not lit; neither was the fire whose cheerful radiance always made his pleasant library doubly pleasant. Stumbling through the dark room, he finally succeeded in getting a match and striking it, but when he would have applied the flame to the drop-light, why, that was nowhere to be seen. Hastily lighting a side burner, he rang the bell for Mary, but before she could answer his summons his mother appeared.

Opening the door which connected the library with the dining-room, she said:

'Oh, Frank, is that you? Come right in here and get warm, for it is a cold night, I know.'

'But where is Mary? And what does she mean by neglecting to light the fire? And—Halloo! who put the drop-light in here? Why, mother, don't you know that belongs in the library?' And Frank was about to ring another bell and call Mary to strict accounts, when his mother stopped him.

'I told her not to make a fire there, Frank, for as long as you and I are alone, we might just as well sit in here and save fuel and light. So I made her bring in the drop-light and your easy-chair, and I've been sitting here all day myself, to save fire up stairs.'

'This is all nonsense, mother,' exclaimed Frank, vehemently. 'Nellie and I never [illegible] what at all, as you may remember. I always have a fire in the library when the weather is cold enough, and I couldn't read my paper any where else. So, with your permission, I will have these things restored to their right places, and then we'll have our dinner.'

At this moment, before Mrs. Chester could say any thing more, Mary made her appearance, but shawled and bonneted, and with a large traveling-bag in her hand. Standing near the door, she said, wrathfully:

'If you please, Mr. Chester, I would like my wages, for I'm going to leave to-night. Things are very different from what they was when our Mrs. Chester was here, and I can't give satisfaction, I'd better be going. I'll send for my trunk in the morning, unless the old lady,' with a defiant glance at Mrs. Chester, 'would like to search it first.'

'Nonsense, Mary,' said Frank, realising in a moment his own present discomfort and his wife's dismay if Mary were suffered to depart—'nonsense; you are not going at all. Why, what would your mistress say when she returned? Now just go up stairs and take off your hat, and then come down and wait on the table like a good girl.' And dextrously leading her to the door, he whispered: 'Just do the best you can to-night, and I'll give you a dollar extra, and the others too. My wife will be home in a week, and then all will be right again.'

Turning back to the dining-room, considerably ruffled, Frank refused to hear any thing about Mary, extravagance in general, and his own extravagance in particular, and pretended to be deep in his newspaper until dinner was served.

But even this ordinarily agreeable meal was to be an annoyance to-night, for it was made up entirely of the remnants of the last night's feast, and Frank grumbled audibly, much to his mother's surprise.

'I'm sure I don't know what has come over you, Frank,' she said, severely. 'Last night you had ten times as much on the table as you needed, and to-night you object to eating those things, when it's the only way to keep them from being wasted.'

'I know very well that I have been a fool, but I am quite cured of my folly now; and so Nellie will find when she gets back,' said Frank.

Perhaps Mrs. Chester's smile would not have been so complacent if she had known exactly what her son meant; but she did not, and it was just as well.

A week passed. The servants grumbled, rebelled, and were only saved from open mutiny by constant remonstrances and entreaties on the part of their master, backed with more substantial arguments occasionally.

Frank said little if any thing to his mother, but, like the famous owl, he kept up an incessant thinking. His daily letters to Nellie were almost pitiful in their description of his forlorn condition, and brought quick loving answers from the little wife.

At the end of that week Mrs. Chester was suddenly summoned home, and Frank had no sooner seen her safely embarked on the boat than he hastened to his office, arranged for a few days of absence, and took the first train to Grayson, where he was received and delighted his wife by his unexpected presence.

In the days that followed the reunion Frank confessed his change of views with great candor and many self-accusations. Nellie was too well pleased to be unforgiving, and the element of discord was hushed. When the husband and wife returned to their home, nothing would induce Mrs. Chester's ways and methods, and from that time onward Frank was content to let Nellie expend such proportion of his ample income as their social position demanded, without grumbling at necessary outlays.

Indeed, he was heard to say in after-years, that the man who attempted to make of his wife a second edition of his mother, was only making a very great mistake.—*Harper's Bazar.*

SCIENTIFIC COURTSHIP.

Young Molly met Christopher down by the farm,
With his analysis
And his catalysis
And his dialysis.
What would he do there?
He came down to woo there,
He came down to sue there,
To bill and to coo there,
Not to fill her soul with alarm.

Oh, Science, 'tis thus that a fair maid you win,
With pathenogenesis
And alsrogenesis
And other such things;
For Love, he has wings,
And with him brings
Full many such things
Into the ears of fair maidens to din.

Young Christopher came with his finest brochures
On trilobites
And troglodytes,
Theodolites
And such delights,
And he said: "My dear, these are yours; yes, they're yours.
Love may come and love may go, Science endures."

The heart is a stubborn thing,
And conical in shape,
A remnant which with us we bring
From our ancestral ape.
It drives the blood to Molly's cheeks;
She opens her ruby lips and speaks;
Her mitral valve plays
In the wildest of ways;
Her column a cornea
Gives her an idea
By the way that it acts;
And accepting the facts,
She then and there agrees to become
The partner of his scientific home.
—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

☞ A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in fame. The fact is, to do anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and the danger, but just jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating tasks and adjusting nice chances. It did very well before the flood, where a man could subsist his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and then live to see his success afterwards. But at present a man waits and doubts, and hesitates and consults his brother, and his uncle, and particular friends, until one fine day he finds he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting his first-cousin and particular friends, that he has no more to follow their advice.

☞ Here's more than a Centennarian: Mr. John Forsyth, aged 109 years, 11 months and 20 days, died on the 17th of March, 1876, at the house of his grandson, Mr. W. Q. Rouse, in Clay township, Harrison county.

A Centennial Tea-Party.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

I call it a Centennial Tea-Party, because if there had been no tea-party, Mabel would not have wanted the old-fashioned dress; and if Mabel had not wanted the dress, we would never have opened Aunt Patty's trunk—we would never have found—but, dear me, that's no way to tell a story! I will begin—where? Well, I guess I'll tell who we all are, to commence with.

I am Mrs. Marcus Holway, widow of the late Marcus Holway, who departed this life twenty years ago, and left me a very handsome life income and a very comfortable home, both of which, home and income, will go to Mr. Holway's nephew when I die.

Mabel Renshaw is my niece, an orphan and a teacher in a city seminary. She comes to me every summer to make a visit, and she is my only near relative. What I can save out of my income will be Mabel's when I die.

But the last visit Mabel made me was not in the summer, but in February of this very centennial year. For the seminary was closed on account of the death of the principal, and Mabel had no home but mine. So she was with me when the young people of Towserville proposed to raise a fund to pay off part of the church debt, by giving a Centennial tea-party on Washington's birthday.

We, Mabel and I, had been sitting by the fire, after dinner, and Mabel had been telling me about Will. Thurston, one of her city friends, who wanted my little-browned niece to become Mrs. Will. Thurston.

'But,' Mabel said, with the prettiest little blush in the world, 'we must wait a long, long time, Auntie, because Will.'s salary is very small! If we only had three thousand dollars now—'

'Well,' I asked, thinking of those savings of mine that would one day be Mabel's, but of whose existence she knew nothing, 'suppose you had three thousand dollars?'

'Will would buy a partnership with his cousin, and then—then—' [illegible] 'of course the partnership is worth ever so much more, but his cousin will let him into the firm if he can put in three thousand dollars. But it might as well be three millions, for Will. can scarcely save anything on his small salary.'

And just then Mrs. Ray came in to tell us about the tea-party. How her tongue did run! There was to be a long table set in the basement-room used for the Sunday school, and refreshments served on that. And 20 young ladies were to be dressed in the costume of 1776, to wait the guests. And the tickets were to be a dollar. And would dear Mabel be one of the ladies in old-fashioned dress, and how many tickets would I take?

We arranged all that, and Mrs. Ray went off to sell more tickets, and enlist more young ladies, and Mabel came back to the fireside, and looked flushed with pleasure. She said, suddenly:

'What shall I wear, Auntie? I must have a regular continental dress, and what shall it be?'

I clapped my hands together as a brilliant idea struck me.

'Mabel!' I cried, 'we will overhaul my Aunt Patty's trunk!'

'Your Aunt Patty?' she asked.

'You never heard of her,' I said. 'She died long before you were born, twenty-five years ago. But she was my aunt, and the most eccentric person I ever knew in my life. Although she was past eighty when she died, she was as gay as any young girl, had her box at the opera during the season, went to balls and parties, and spent a small fortune on dress. And that brings me to her trunk. Amongst her other eccentricities, she had a passion for saving her handsome dresses, and putting them on one after another, for me to admire. She had the first ball-dress she ever wore, and a full court-dress, in which she was presented before her father left England to come to this country. She had brocades that would stand alone, and laces fine as a cobweb.

'Common dresses she wore out or gave away, but her evening dresses were carefully hoarded, and I am much compelled her to change and renew them.'

'What a splendid collection!' said Mabel.

'Well, yes,' I said; 'they fill a great, old-fashioned trunk. When Aunt Patty died, she left me all her money in bank, and that trunk, containing her dresses and jewels. Then my husband died, and the bank failed, and I had to sell most of the jewels to pay funeral expenses, buy mourning for mother and myself, and support us till I found something to do. Your father was in Europe then, travelling with a rich man's son as treaties on the part of their master, backed with more substantial arguments occasionally.

Frank said little if any thing to his mother, but, like the famous owl, he kept up an incessant thinking. His daily letters to Nellie were almost pitiful in their description of his forlorn condition, and brought quick loving answers from the little wife.

At the end of that week Mrs. Chester was suddenly summoned home, and Frank had no sooner seen her safely embarked on the boat than he hastened to his office, arranged for a few days of absence, and took the first train to Grayson, where he was received and delighted his wife by his unexpected presence.

In the days that followed the reunion Frank confessed his change of views with great candor and many self-accusations. Nellie was too well pleased to be unforgiving, and the element of discord was hushed. When the husband and wife returned to their home, nothing would induce Mrs. Chester's ways and methods, and from that time onward Frank was content to let Nellie expend such proportion of his ample income as their social position demanded, without grumbling at necessary outlays.

Indeed, he was heard to say in after-years, that the man who attempted to make of his wife a second edition of his mother, was only making a very great mistake.—*Harper's Bazar.*

SCIENTIFIC COURTSHIP.

Young Molly met Christopher down by the farm,
With his analysis
And his catalysis
And his dialysis.
What would he do there?
He came down to woo there,
He came down to sue there,
To bill and to coo there,
Not to fill her soul with alarm.

Oh, Science, 'tis thus that a fair maid you win,
With pathenogenesis
And alsrogenesis
And other such things;
For Love, he has wings,
And with him brings
Full many such things
Into the ears of fair maidens to din.

Young Christopher came with his finest brochures
On trilobites
And troglodytes,
Theodolites
And such delights,
And he said: "My dear, these are yours; yes, they're yours.
Love may come and love may go, Science endures."

The heart is a stubborn thing,
And conical in shape,
A remnant which with us we bring
From our ancestral ape.
It drives the blood to Molly's cheeks;
She opens her ruby lips and speaks;
Her mitral valve plays
In the wildest of ways;
Her column a cornea
Gives her an idea
By the way that it acts;
And accepting the facts,
She then and there agrees to become
The partner of his scientific home.
—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

☞ A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in fame. The fact is, to do anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and the danger, but just jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating tasks and adjusting nice chances. It did very well before the flood, where a man could subsist his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and then live to see his success afterwards. But at present a man waits and doubts, and hesitates and consults his brother, and his uncle, and particular friends, until one fine day he finds he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting his first-cousin and particular friends, that he has no more to follow their advice.

☞ Here's more than a Centennarian: Mr. John Forsyth, aged 109 years, 11 months and 20 days, died on the 17th of March, 1876, at the house of his grandson, Mr. W. Q. Rouse, in Clay township, Harrison county.

AT HEAVEN'S GATE.

The strong man stood before the door of heaven;
There in the glowing light which fell upon him,
Showed, deep and dark, the scars of earthly battle.
With glass blood upon the massive barrier,
He stood as stood the conqueror awaiting
The just reward of long and worthy service.
Strange music from within rose slowly over
The awful battlements, and roused his spirit
To the full magnitude of manly grandeur.
Then mightily upon the bolt he lifted—
All vainly. It were as none had touched it.

Now gently from the inner air,
Like an embodiment of prayer,
Arose, and lighted at his feet,
A child with face unspoken sweet;
She gazed on him with wondering eyes
Of those that are born for paradise;
One steadfast look of the the love of God—
The door was touched with an angel's rod,
And through the walls as of solid sun
The warrior followed Christ's "little one."

JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

Anecdotes.

☞ In Bath, (England) Abby is to be seen the following:

'Here lies Ann Mann,
She lived an old maid and died an old Mann.'

☞ The London *Guardian* has this advertisement, which shows that Solomon's precept is not yet out of date:—

A widow, a great invalid, wishes to place two of her daughters, aged 12 and 13, under the charge of a lady who would, when necessary, administer the birch rod, as they are extremely troublesome. Terms liberal. Address ——

☞ A postal card was received at the postoffice in Rochester, N. Y., the other day with the following address in German: "To my cousin, who lives 4 miles from Rochester, on a farm of forty acres, the cars run through the town and the name of the station [illegible]."

☞ A daughter of Erin: The new cook (on receiving short notice to leave, with a hint that she had given a false character:) "An' is it me false character ye're afther casting in me teeth! An if I'd be bringing me throue character wid me, to lose it in your dirty service."—*Punch.*

☞ A Western paper said: "Talk about the wind blowing the grasshoppers away. One of them faced Monday's gale for an hour, and then yanked a hitching-post off a house for a fan, saying it was awfully sultry."

☞ A stupid young man, supposed to be crack-brained, who was slighted by the girls, very modestly asked a young lady 'if she would lend him a spend the evening with her.'

"—" No," she angrily replied, "that's what I won't."—" Why," replied he, "you needn't be so fussy; I didn't mean this evening, but some stormy one when I can't go anywhere else."

☞ Art received rather an awkward criticism from a free-and-easy young man who recently met a sculptor in a social circle, and addressed him thus: "Er—er—you are the man—er—that makes—er—mud heads?" And this was the artist's reply: "Er—er—not all of 'em; I didn't make yours."

☞ A funny incident occurred in a West Side car the other day. A gentleman entered the car when it was pretty well crowded, and inadvertently trod on a lady's foot. The lady was highly indignant, and would accept no apology. The gentleman finally remarked, loud enough to be heard all over the car: "I had to put my foot down somewhere, and those St. Louis hoofs of yours are too large for a street-car."

OUR HEALTHY CLIMATE.—Sweet, of the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* tells this little incident:

'What time do you eat dinner here?" inquired a tiller of the soil of the clerk of one of our most high-toned hotels.

"From twelve to three."

"From twelve to three!" whooped the astonished rustic. "Takes you three hours to fill up, does it? And you talk about it being unhealthy in town! Well, it jests gets me—it do. Whar do you put all the vittles?"

And then he went into the dining-room, and worked steadily until the three hours were up, and came out saying he felt sick, and wanted to lie down some.

THE MULE AND THE CAMELOPARD.—A mule once asked a camelopard for his autograffe. "I would give it you with pleasure," answered the sagacious animal, as he bit off the mainard of a lofty Palm, "but I never write while a Presidential Canvass is impending." The angry mule walked off on his ear, and shortly afterwards started a report that he had bribed the camelopard with $460 to buy an Appointment.

Moral.—Be thou chaste as Ice so shalt thou not 'scape Calumny.

☞ An ingenious Frenchman on Long Island claims to have discovered a sure means of destroying the potato bugs. Mix one gallon of acid with tree ounces of rend rock, stir well, and administer a tablespoonful every hour and a-half till the bug shows signs of weakening.—Then stamp on him.

☞ Dr. Taylor says, "If you want good congregational singing you must have rousing preaching. The best way to heat a church is to have the stove in the pulpit."

☞ "A New Englander will live and thrive on less than a Western-born man, and a German or Swede will live and thrive on less than a New Englander."—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ There is more to be learned about pouring out tea and coffee than most ladies are willing to believe. If those accidents are made at the table, which is far the best way, they require experience, judgment and exactness; if they be brought on the table ready made it still requires judgment so to apportion them that they shall prove sufficient in quantity for the family party, and that the older members shall have the stronger cups. Often persons pouring out tea, not being at all aware that the first cup is the weakest, and that the tea grows stronger as you proceed, bestow the poorest cup upon the greatest stranger, and give the very youngest member of the family the strongest, who should have been without. Where several cups of equal strength are wanted you should pour a little into each, and then go back inverting the order as you fill them up, and the strength will be proportioned properly. This is so well understood in England that an experienced pourer of tea waits till all the cups are returned to her before she fills any a second time, that all may share alike.—*The Housekeeper.*

GUILTY.—For a straightforward plea to the question of "Guilty, or not guilty?" take the case of that Missouri chap on trial for murder. "If yer honor please, I am guilty. I killed the man because he took my gal from me. She was about the only thing I had; an' I didn't want to live after she went, an' I didn't want him to live neither. An' I would be much obliged to yer honor if you would hang me as soon as possible."

JUST WHAT YOU NEED.

BURT'S
DYSPEPSIA
CURE
AND LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is the best family medicine in the world. For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, PILES, etc., it has no equal. You can eat any kind of food without being distressed, after taking a few doses. Try it. IT WILL CURE YOU. Sold by Druggists for $1 per bottle. F. W. RYDER & SON, Proprietors, No. 5 Boylston Hall, Boston.
may8-4t

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT

Is a POSITIVE CURE for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Complaint, Contracted Cords, Lame Back, Sprains, &c. It has cured cases given up by physicians of hopeless, AND IS THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCIATICA. TRY IT, IT WILL CURE YOU. Always procure large bottles for severe cases. Large bottles $1.50, small bottles 75 cts., half dozen large bottles $7.50. Sold by all druggists. F. W. RYDER & SON, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Send stamp for "HOUSEHOLD CARE BOOK."
may8-4t

Dr. C. W. Calkins,

So long and favorably known, on Pleasant Street, in this City, as a kind and skilful Physician, has returned to Boston to reside permanently, and resumed practice at 392 Tremont Street, where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old friends.

Patients from out of town, can be provided with good accommodations, if desired, while under treatment.

Special attention given to diseases of Women and Children. ap15-ce13t

THE WONDERS OF MODERN CHEMISTRY

Sarsaparillian and its Associates.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT! AS THEY DAILY OCCUR

AFTER USING A FEW DOSES OF

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

—THE—

Great Blood Purifier.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color: water passes free from the bladder through the urethra without pain or smarting; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the warthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear [illegible].

6. Those suffering from weak or wheezed lungs or tuberculosis will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, alleviating soreness or tightness, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, ulcers, hard lumps, &c., will be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and mercury, quicksilver, corrosive sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, &c., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contractions, white swellings, various veins, &c., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In those diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in

CONSUMPTION

Of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphilitic Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (Incontinence), relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments; dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic case of Leucorrhœa and Uterine Diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps, and syphilitic ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is a torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the world. It is in such cases where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural, agency it restores the hopeless to health and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases, that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the most aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10, per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle.

Sold by druggists.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes,

NOT ONE HOUR

Afterreading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN?

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

The Only Pain Remedy,

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Chills, Ague Chills.

Chilblains and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, contain no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ

"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, corner Church Street, New York.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

Judgment of the Public!

During the past five years the public have carefully observed the wonderful cures accomplished from the use of VEGETINE. From the use many an afflicted sufferer has been restored to perfect health, after having expended a small fortune in procuring medical advice and obtaining poisonous mineral medicines.

It is now justly remarked by all classes of people that VEGETINE holds a higher position in the estimation of the public than any other medical compound, and it has won its great reputation and immense demand from actual merits.

Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is entirely vegetable, and the most searching and herbs; It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:

Every one Speaks Favorably.

East Marshfield, Mass., Aug. 31, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with Canker from childhood, causing my mouth to be so sore at times that I could not eat. Having taken many preparations, but with no effect until I tried your VEGETINE. After taking a few doses, I found it relieved the faintness at the stomach that always accompanies Canker humor; and by the time I had taken the third bottle my mouth was entirely cured. Have not been troubled with it since that time, which is eight months ago. I have recommended it to several of my acquaintance, and every one speaks favorably of its good effect. Yours truly,

P. S. SHERMAN.

VEGETINE extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation